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MATERIAL.**

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**AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.**

VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 40.
WHOLE NUMBER 961.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

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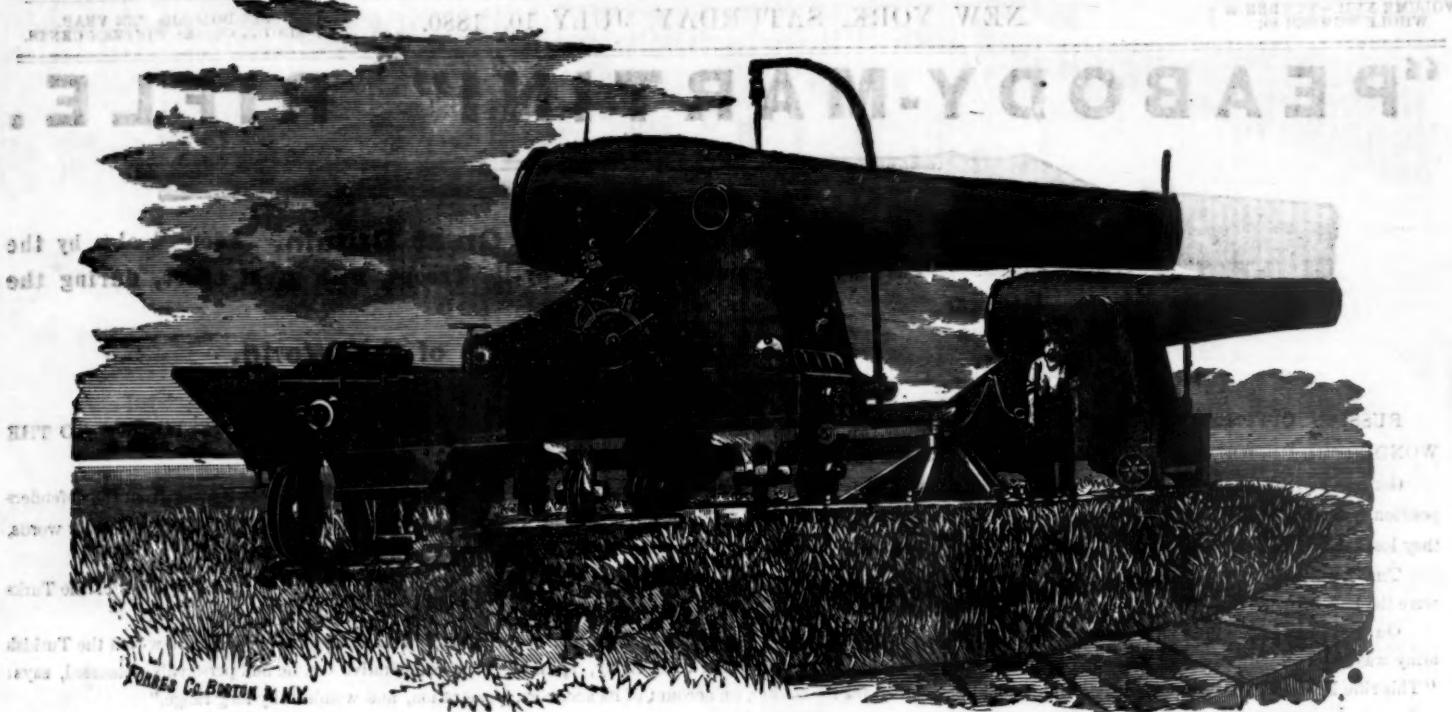
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SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 55, H. Q. A., June 30, 1880.

Publishes the following Joint Resolutions, Acts, and extracts of Acts of Congress:

- I. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to loan to the Governor of North Carolina 145 tents for the use of the State Guards to enable them to participate in the centennial celebration at King's Mountain in October next. Approved June 7, 1880.
- II. An Act to remove the disabilities of Sergt. P. P. Powell, 6th Regiment United States Cavalry. Approved June 8, 1880.
- III. An Act for the relief of Rev. Paul E. Gillen[.] Approved June 9, 1880.
- IV. An Act to complete the survey of the Gettysburg battle field, and to provide for the compilation and preservation of data showing the various positions and movements of troops at that battle, illustrated by diagrams. Approved June 9, 1880.
- V. An Act to authorize the St. Paul and Chicago Short Line Railway Company to construct a bridge across Lake St. Croix, and to establish it as a post road. Approved June 9, 1880.
- VI. An Act to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jerry Foley. Approved June 9, 1880.
- VII. JOINT RESOLUTION to authorize the loaning of certain tents and artillery to the Union Veteran Corps, composed of ex-Union soldiers, for the purposes of a reunion to be held at Wichita, Kas., in the month of October, 1880. Approved June 9, 1880.
- VIII. An Act abolishing the military reservations of Fort Abercrombie, Fort Seward, and Fort Ransom, all in the Territory of Dakota, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to have the lands embraced therein surveyed and made subject to homestead and pre-emption entry and sale, the same as other public lands. Approved June 10, 1880.
- IX. JOINT RESOLUTION granting the use of artillery muskets and tents at the soldiers' reunion at Decatur, Ill. Approved June 14, 1880.
- X. An Act to provide for the disposal of the Fort Harker military reservation. Approved June 15, 1880.
- XI. An Act for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the United States Treasury Department. Approved June 15, 1880.
- XII. JOINT RESOLUTION to authorize the Secretary of War to sell or lease to the Port Huron and Northwestern Railway Company all of the Fort Gratiot military reserve, and to authorize the city of Port Huron to grant to said railway company the right of way through Pine Grove Park. Approved June 16, 1880.
- XIII. An Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, and for prior years, and for those certified as due by the accounting officers of the Treasury in accordance with section four of the act of June 14th, 1878, hereof, we paid from permanent appropriations, and for other purposes. Approved June 16, 1880.
- XIV. An Act to correct the military record of Byron Rosecrans. Approved June 16, 1880.
- XV. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to lend to the "Gate City Guard," a military company of Atlanta, Ga., 400 Government tents under certain circumstances. Approved June 16, 1880.
- XVI. An Act to authorize the Mississippi River Logging Company to construct and operate shear-booms at or near Straight Slough. Approved June 16, 1880.

G. O. 56, H. Q. A., July 1, 1880.

Publishes opinion of Attorney-General, dated June 18, 1880, concerning transportation services performed by Pacific Railroad companies to the following effect: The whole amount of compensation, which may from time to time be due to portions of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads built by aid of Government bonds, for services rendered to the Government shall be retained by the United States.

Retention advised of all compensation for services upon branches of those railroads not built by aid of Government bonds, so that the question can be judicially determined. All compensation should be withheld over the entire length of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

All compensation should be withheld for transportation services over the portion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad built without aid of Government bonds until question can be judicially determined.

The remainder of the opinion also advises the retention of all compensation over other branches of the roads in question for reasons stated.

G. O. 12, DEPT. COLUMBIA, June 19, 1880.

Directs a Board of Officers to assemble at these Headquarters on June 18, for the purpose of establishing rules and regulations for the conduct of the Department Competitive Rifle Contest for the current year, and to superintend the same. The following is the detail for the board: Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Major William M. Graham, 4th Art.; Captain Thomas McGregor, 1st Cav.; Captain John A. Kress, Ord. Dept.; Chief Ordnance Officer; Captain Charles Keller, 2d Inf.

CIRCULAR 14, DEPT. SOUTH, July 2, 1880.

Gives the record of target practice of troops serving in this Dept. for the month of May, 1880.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Major George H. Weeks Q. M., is announced as Depot Q. M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 138, June 28, D. M.)

Major Charles A. Reynolds, member G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., July 7 (S. O. 110, July 8, D. E.)

Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Perry, Chief Q. M. of the Dept. East, will proceed to Madison Bks., Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on duty connected with the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 109, July 2, D. E.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. C. S. Heintzelman, A. Q. M., is extended three months (S. O. July 2, W. D.)

SUBSTANCIENCE DEPARTMENT.—Major M. R. Morgan, Chief

C. S. Dept. Dakota, will turn over all public property and funds for which he is responsible to Capt. J. F. Weston, S. D., and will then proceed to Forts Stevenson and Buford, and the several posts in the Districts of the Yellowstone and Montana, on public service, under special instructions to be received from the Dept. Commander (S. O. 70, June 12, D. D.)

Com. Sergt. Charles Raab is relieved from duty at Fort Hartuff, Neb., and will report to the C. O. Fort Sidney, Neb., for duty at that post, to relieve Com. Sergt. William Bolton, who will proceed to Fort Hartuff, Neb., for duty (S. O. July 7, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. M. G. Cockey is directed to report to the C. O. District of New Mexico, for assignment to duty at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 139, June 29, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. H. J. Coffroth, now in St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to Fort Shaw, M. T., for duty (S. O. 70, June 12, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. R. E. Lightburne is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Bowie, A. T., and will report at once to the C. O. Camp Huachuca, A. T., for duty at that post (S. O. 76, June 22, D. A.)

The telegraphic instructions of June 29 to the C. O. Fort Randall, directing him to retain A. A. Surg. J. A. Simons until the arrival at that post of the companies of the 25th Infantry, ordered to take post at Fort Meade, and directing A. A. Surg. Simons to accompany them to their station, and, upon completion of this duty, to report to the Medical Director of the Dept. in St. Paul, Minn., are placed on record in the current series of Special Orders from the Hdqrs Dept. Dakota (S. O. 76, June 29, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. F. J. Ives will report to the C. O. of the 13th Infantry for duty, proceeding with the regiment to Santa Fe, N. M., and from thence to Fort Wingate, N. M., with the battalion to be ordered to that point, reporting upon arrival to the post commander for duty. A. A. Surg. B. J. Byrne will report to the C. O. of the 13th Inf. for duty, proceeding with the regiment to Santa Fe, N. M., and from thence to the new post on the Rio Mancas with the battalion to be ordered to that post, reporting upon arrival to the post commander for duty (S. O. 142, July 2, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. S. H. Van Cleve will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, and if necessary to Yankton, D. T., and report in person to Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, 1st Inf., commanding Cos. E and G, 1st Inf., for duty with that battalion while en route to San Antonio, Texas. From San Antonio A. A. Surgeon Van Cleve will return to St. Paul, Minn., and report in person to the Medical Director of the Dept. Dakota. Par. 3, S. O. 71, of June 15, 1880, from the Hdqrs Dept. Dakota is amended to read as follows: Upon his own application, the contract of A. A. Surgeon Ralph Bell, M. D., will be annulled on the receipt of this order at Fort Buford (S. O. 77, July 2, D. D.)

Asst. Surgeon Blair D. Taylor, member G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 7 (S. O. 110, July 3, D. E.) Asst. Surg. Henry S. Kilbourne, member G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., July 7 (S. O. 110, July 3, D. E.)

A. A. Surg. Charles S. Black and A. A. Surg. Charles B. Ewing will repair to the Hdqrs of Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cavalry, commanding troops on the extension of the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for duty with his command. The telegraphic instructions of May 31 to the C. O. of Fort Totten, D. T., to send 1st Lieut. William B. Davis, Assistant Surgeon, to report in person at Fort Abraham Lincoln to Col. William H. Hazen, 6th Inf., to accompany the 6th Inf. to the Dept. of Missouri, is placed on record in the current series of Special Orders from the Hdqrs Dept. Dakota. As soon as he shall have performed the service for which he is detached, 1st Lieut. Davis will return to Fort Totten and resume his duties as post surgeon at that station (S. O. 70, June 12, D. D.)

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. Walter Reed is extended one month (S. O. July 2, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. H. E. Brown, member G. C.-M. at Fort Duncan, Tex., June 29 (S. O. 125, June 25, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. Lucien S. Duval, now in San Antonio, Texas, will proceed to Pena Colorado, Texas, for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. P. Brumund (S. O. 126, June 26, D. T.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Dept. are made: Asst. Surgeon C. K. Winne, now awaiting orders in N. Y. City, will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the East for duty; Asst. Surg. E. T. Comegys is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and report by letter, upon his arrival there, to the Surg.-Gen. (S. O. July 6, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. H. O. Paulding, member G. C.-M. at Fort McHenry, Md., July 12 (S. O. 113, July 8, D. E.)

Asst. Surg. J. J. Kane is relieved from temporary duty at Ojo Caliente, and will proceed to old Fort Cummings and report to Col. George P. Buell, 15th Inf., upon his arrival there, for duty (S. O. 71, June 28, D. N. M.)

A. A. Surg. Walter Whitney, employed under telegraphic instructions of June 28 from Hdqrs Dept. of the Missouri, will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., and report to C. O. Co. H (Hale's), 16th Inf., for field duty (S. O. 71, June 28, D. N. M.)

The following named Assistant Surgeons (recently appointed) will report to the Comdg. Generals of the Departments set opposite their respective names for assignment to duty: Asst. Surg. R. G. Ebert, Dept. Columbia; Asst. Surg. R. J. Gibson, Dept. Missouri; Asst. Surgeon R. B. Benson, Department Dakota; Asst. Surgeon W. C. Gorgas, Dept. Texas; Asst. Surg. Norton Strong, Dept. Platte; Asst. Surg. A. W. Taylor, Dept. Missouri (S. O. July 7, D. D.)

1st Lieut. W. W. Gray, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks., W. T., June 24 (S. O. 102, June 18, D. C.)

Asst. Surg. A. A. DeLooffre will proceed to the Camp on White River, Colo., for duty as post surgeon. A. A. Surgeon W. W. Bowan, having completed the duty with which he was charged, will return from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., via Fort Garland, Colo., to his station—Camp near Los Pinos, Colo. (S. O. 144, July 5, D. M.)

Asst. Surgeon John H. Bartholff is assigned to duty at Fort Custer, I. T., to which point he will proceed without delay, relieving A. A. Surg. A. S. Lovelace, who will proceed and report to the C. O. detachment of troops at White Bluffs, W. T., to relieve Asst. Surg. Cyrus K. Merriam, who, upon being relieved, will return to his proper station—Camp Cheyenne, W. T. A. A. Surg. Abner Smead, Baker City, Ore., will, after complying with letter of instructions forwarded him through the Hdqrs Dept. Columbia on June 17, proceed, via Walla Walla, W. T., and report for duty to the C. O. Co. C, 21st Inf., in the field, near Pomeroy, W. T., taking with him from the latter point three months' supply of medicines and medical appliances (S. O. 103, June 19, D. C.)

Asst. Surg. William E. Dubose is assigned to duty at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 71, June 15, D. D.)

Asst. Surg. Michael O'Malley is relieved from duty at

Jackson Bks. and will report to C. O. Newport Bks. for temporary duty (S. O. 80, July 2, D. S.)

Hosp. Steward Charles Knable is relieved from duty at Fort Lowell, A. T., and will proceed to Camp Huachuca, A. T., and report to the C. O. thereof for treatment in the post hospital (S. O. 77, June 23, D. A.)

Hosp. Steward G. W. Weed will relieve Com. Sergt. John Ryan of his duties in charge of the post and property at Mount Vernon Bks., Ala., to enable him to comply with par. 2, S. O. 143, H. Q. A. (S. O. 81, July 3, D. S.)

Hosp. Steward Woodville G. Stanby (late private Co. A, 12th Inf.) will proceed to Prescott, A. T., for assignment to duty (S. O. July 6, W. D.)

The following named Hospital Stewards (recently appointed) will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for assignment to duty: Hosp. Steward Adolph Albrecht (late private Co. G, 2d Cav.); Hosp. Steward Gustavus E. Berquist (late private Co. E, 17th Inf.) (S. O. July 6, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward Jacob Christian, not being provided for in the detachment of General Service clerks, under G. O. 44, c. 2, from the A.-G. O., will be mustered by the Attending Surgeon as on duty in the dispensary, in connection with attendance upon officers and enlisted men passing through San Antonio, Texas, to and from posts—to date from June 1 (S. O. 128, June 29, D. T.)

The following named Hosp. Stewards (recently appointed) will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for assignment to duty: Hosp. Steward George Fegan (late Sergt. Battery I, 3d Art.); Hosp. Steward Amandus De Espener (late private Battery H, 2d Art.) (S. O. July 6, W. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of June 30, as follows: At Forts McDowell, Mojave, and Verde, and Whipple Bks., A. T., by Paymaster R. H. Towler; at Forts Apache, Bowie, Grant, and Lowell, and Camps Huachuca, John A. Buckner, and Thomas, A. T., by Paymaster C. C. Sniffen (S. O. 78, June 24, D. A.)

Leaves of absence for fifteen days is granted Lieut.-Colonel George L. Febiger, Deputy Paymaster-General, St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 68, June 9, D. D.)

The verbal instructions of the Dept. Commander of May 8 and June 3, respectively, directing Paymaster R. H. Towler to pay the troops stationed at Fort Mojave, A. T., and Co. K, 6th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Verde, A. T., to include the muster of April 30, are confirmed (S. O. 75, June 21, D. A.)

The following named Paymasters will proceed to the posts set after their respective names, and will pay the troops thereto at June 30, 1880: Paymaster Charles J. Sprague at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; West Point; Fort Porter, Buffalo; Fort Niagara, Youngstown; Fort Ontario, Oswego, and Madison Bks., Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Paymaster James H. Nelson at Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton, and David's Island, N. Y. H.; Plattsburgh Bks., Plattsburgh, and Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Paymaster Peter F. Hall at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; Willet's Point, N. Y. H.; Fort McHenry, Md., Fort Monroe, Va.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Paymaster Edmund H. Brooke at Fort Wayne, Detroit; Fort Brady, Sauls St. Marie, and Fort Mackinac, Mich.; Columbus Bks., O.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Paymaster Israel O. Dewey at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Fort Preble, Portland, Me.; Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me.; National Arseny, Springfield, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass. (S. O. 109, July 2, D. E.)

The leave of absence on Surgeon's cert. granted Paymaster W. P. Gould is extended three months on Surg. cert. (S. O. July 2, W. D.)

Paymaster D. R. Larned, upon the completion of his tour of payments under the muster of June 30, 1880, in the Dept. of the Columbia, will report to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic for temporary duty in N. Y. City (S. O. July 6, W. D.)

The following named officers will proceed to pay the troops at the posts and stations hereinabove enumerated, for the months of May and June, 1880: Paymaster Rodney Smith, Angel Island and Alcatraz Island, Cal., and Fort Klamath, Ore.; Paymaster Frank M. Cox, at Benicia Bks., Benicia Arsenal, Fort Point San Jose, and Fort Gaston, Cal.; Paymaster James R. Roche, at Fort Point, Presidio of San Francisco, and Fort Bidwell, Cal., and Forts McDermid and Hallock, Nev. (S. O. 90, June 25, M. D. P.)

The following assignment of Paymasters for payment of troops to include the muster of June 30, is made: Major Joseph H. Eaton, at Fort Canby, W. T., and Fort Stevens, Ore.; Major James P. Canby, at Fort Townsend, Camp at White Bluffs, and Camp Cheyenne, W. T.; Maj. John B. Keeler, at Forts Walla Walla and Colville, W. T.; Fort Custer, Lapwai, and Camp Howard, I. T.; Major Daniel R. Larned, at Vancouver Bks., W. T., and Boise Bks., I. T. (S. O. 105, June 22, D. C.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Capt. E. H. Buffner, Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. Missouri, will proceed on public business to Alamosa, Colo., upon the completion of which he will rejoin his station (S. O. 140, June 30, D. M.)

1st Lieut. P. M. Price will report by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas for temporary duty with Capt. W. R. Livermore, C. of E. 1st Lieut. Edward Maguire, in addition to his present duties, will take charge of the following works of improvement provided for in the river and harbor act approved June 14, 1880: Improving Missouri River above mouth of the Yellowstone River; Improving Yellowstone River, Montana, and Dakota (S. O. July 6, W. D.)

A special Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers to consist of Majors D. C. Houston, H. M. Robert, J. A. Smith, and G. J. Lydecker, will convene at Michigan City, Ind., upon the call of the senior officer at as early a day as practicable, for the consideration of matters connected with the improvement of the harbor at that place (S. O. 83, July 6, C. of E.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. James W. Reilly, having been relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Div. of the Missouri, by par. 6, S. O. 148, c. 2, from the Hdqrs of the Army, the office heretofore filled by him will for the present remain vacant (G. O. 6, July 1, M. D. M.)

1st Lieut. C. H. Clark, Ord. Dept., will report to the C. O. National Armory, Springfield, Mass., for duty (S. O. July 3, W. D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Sullivan is relieved from duty at the Ord. Depot, Fort Keogh, M. T., and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty (S. O. July 2, W. D.)

CHAPLAINS.—Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Post Chaplain David Wills, McPherson Bks., Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 81, July 3, D. S.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending July 6, 1880:

Cos. B and L, 5th Art., to Little Rock, Ark.
Co. H, 5th Art., to Newport Barracks, Ky.
Co. E, 9th Inf., to Camp Sheridan, Neb.
Co. F, 9th Inf., to Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.
Co. G, 9th Inf., to Fort Robinson, Neb.
Co. K, 9th Inf., to Fort Omaha, Neb.
Hdgs and Cos. B, F, G, and I, 25th Inf., to Fort Randall, Dakota.
Cos. C and E, 25th Inf., to Fort Hale, Dakota.
Cos. A, D, H, and K, 25th Inf., to Fort Meade, Dakota.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A, B, D, K, M, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F, Boise Bks, Idaho T.; C, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G, Fort McDermit, Nev.; I, Fort Hall, Nev.; H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L, Fort Klamath, Ore.; E, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Charles Bendire, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, and thence with the available strength of his company will proceed, as soon as practicable, to scout the country lying between Palouse Ferry, on the Snake River, and the Spokane River and adjacent country. 2d Lieut. William C. Brown will report to Capt. Bendire at Fort Walla Walla, for duty in this connection (S. O. 104, June 21, D. C.).

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Frazier Bontelle, member, G. C.-M., at Vancouver Bks, W. T., June 24 (S. O. 102, June 18, D. C.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C, G, M, Fort Custer, M. T.; A, B, E, I, Fort Keogh, M. T.; D, F, K, Fort Ellis, M. T.; H, L, Fort Assiniboin, M. T.

To Join.—1st Lieut. F. J. Robinson, now on detached service at Fort Assiniboin, will be relieved from duty at that post by the C. O., and will proceed to join his company at Fort Ellis (S. O. 76, June 29, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and C, G, L, M, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B, D, F, Fort Sanders, W. T.; C, Fort McKinney, W. T.; H, K, Fort Washakie, W. T.; E, I, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.

On detached service at North Park, Colo.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Oscar Elting will report to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service to accompany a detachment of recruits for the 1st Cav. as far as Cheyenne, W. Y. T. On the completion of this duty he will rejoin his station (S. O. 73, W. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Geo. A. Drew is detailed a member, G. C.-M., convened at Fort McHenry, W. T., by par. 8, S. O. 44, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 60, June 29, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, Capt. Frederick Van Vliet (S. O., July 7, W. D.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A, D, E, K, L, M, Fort Hays, Kas.; G, H, I, Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C, F, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B, Fort Elliott, Tex.

* With the Ma kenzie Column. P. O. Los Pinos Agency, Colo. ♀ in the field.

Field Service.—Major H. E. Noyes, with Cos. A, H, and I, now at old Fort Cummings, N. M., will report to Col. George P. Buell, 15th Inf., for field service on his arrival at that point (S. O. 71, June 28, D. N. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A, G, I, K, Fort Laramie, W. T.; B, D, F, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, E, Fort Sidney, Neb.; H, L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; M, Camp Sheridan, Neb.

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M, Fort Lowell, A. T.; A, F, Fort Grant, A. T.; B, Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C, L, Fort Bowie, A. T.; E, D, Fort Apache, A. T.; H, Fort Verde, A. T.; I, Fort McDowell, A. T.; G, Camp Thomas, A. T.; K, Fort Mojave, A. T.

Promotion.—Sergeant Philip P. Powell, Co. D, 6th Cav., who has just been appointed 2d Lieutenant in the Army, is the Sergeant for whom the special law was passed at the last session of Congress, removing disabilities. He is a nephew of the Hon. Randolph Tucker of Va. The letter of appointment was sent to St. Paul for the Secretary's signature, and was returned, signed, July 7, 1880.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and G, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I, Fort Brown, Tex.; B, C, D, H, I, K, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, San Diego, Tex.; F, Fort McIntosh; M, San Felipe, Tex.; A, T, Fort Duncan, Tex.

* In the field.

Detached Service.—In connection with the transportation from Fort McIntosh, Tex., 1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps will conduct to that post certain enlisted men, now at the Post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 128, June 29, D. T.)

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. John Guest, Jr., member, G. C.-M., at Fort Duncan, Tex., June 29 (S. O. 125, June 25, D. T.)

Capt. S. B. M. Young will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., as a witness before the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 99, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 125, June 25, D. T.)

Relieved.—Capt. S. B. M. Young is relieved as a member of the Board of Officers convened by par. 5, S. O. 6, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 128, June 29, D. T.)

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to San Antonio, Tex., where they will be reported on arrival to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas for assignment to the 8th Cav. (S. O. July 3, W. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I, Fort Brown, Tex.; B, C, D, H, I, K, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, San Diego, Tex.; F, Fort McIntosh; M, San Felipe, Tex.; A, T, Fort Duncan, Tex.

* In the field.

Detached Service.—In connection with the transportation from Fort McIntosh, Tex., 1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps will conduct to that post certain enlisted men, now at the Post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 128, June 29, D. T.)

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Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to San Antonio, Tex., where they will be reported on arrival to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas for assignment to the 8th Cav. (S. O. July 3, W. D.)

Field Service.—Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, 9th Cav., upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in S. O. 134, Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Fort Cummings, N. M., and on arrival there of Col. George P. Buell, 15th Inf., report to him for field service (S. O. 71, June 28, D. N. M.)

Transfer of Property.—Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Adj't, 9th Cav., A, A, Q. M., will transfer to Lieut. G. Valois, R. Q. M., 9th Cav., A, A, Q. M. in the field, all public property for which he is responsible belonging to Santa Fe, and now absent in the field (S. O. 71, June 28, D. N. M.)

Sick.—1st Lieut. D. J. Gibbon, being unable, on account of

sickness, to perform field duty, will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and report to the C. O. with a view to receiving medical treatment. While at the post Lieut. Gibbon will be subject to such duty as his health will permit of (S. O. 71, June 28, D. N. M.)

Assigned.—Lieut. Philip P. Powell, recently promoted from Sergeant 6th Cav., is assigned to Co. C, 9th Cav., Fort Bayard, N. M.

Enlisted Men.—All enlisted men of Cos. I and K, now at Ojo Caliente, will be sent at once to join their respective companies for duty (S. O. 71, June 28, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D, E, F, F, M, Fort Concho, Tex.; A, G, I, Dept. of Texas; C, H, I, K, Fort Davis, Tex.; B, L, I, Fort Stockton, Tex.

+ In the field.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Charles E. Nordstrom will report to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Texas (S. O., July 6, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, H, I, L, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y. II.

Detached Service.—The journey performed between June 29 and July 1, 1880, by Capt. Alanson M. Randal, from Fort Warren, Mass., to Governor's Island, N. Y., and return, in obedience to a summons from the Court of Inquiry in session at the latter place, is approved and confirmed (S. O. 110, July 3, D. E.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Lieuts. E. Van A. Andrews, Henry H. Hubbard, Jr., Henry M. Andrews, members, and 2d Lieut. James E. Runcie, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 7 (S. O. 110, July 3, D. E.)

Capt. John A. Darling, member, G. C.-M., at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., July 12 (S. O. 113, July 8, D. E.)

Promotion.—1st Lieut. James M. Ingalls, Bat. M., to be Captain, vice Jackson, promoted, which, under recent orders from the H. Q. A., carries him to Bat. A, at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 110, July 3, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romayne B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A, D, M, Fort McHenry, Md.; C, Fort Johnston, N. C.; E, G, Fort Brown, Tex.; K, Fort Monroe, Va., B, H, Washington Arsenal, D, C, I, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; L, Fort Clark, Tex.; F, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, on special duty at Hdqrs Dept. of East in connection with rifle practice, will proceed to the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., on public business (S. O. 112, July 7, D. E.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. Albion P. Howe, Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay, 1st Lieuts. Sebree Smith, Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Lieuts. E. E. Gayle, Hamilton Rowan, members, and 1st Lieut. Clarence O. Howard, Adj't., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort McHenry, Md., July 12 (S. O. 113, July 8, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. James E. Eastman, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 111, July 6, D. E.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., will grant a furlough, for twenty days, to Private Jacob Long, Bat. G (S. O. 130, July 1, D. T.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, D, I, M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Fort Monroe, Va.; E, J, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y. H., Madison Bks, N. Y.; K, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y. T., G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. John G. Turnbull and 1st Lieut. Clarence A. Postley, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 7 (S. O. 110, July 3, D. E.)

Major Horatio G. Gibson, Capt. Abram C. Wildrick, John R. Myrick, 1st Lieut. John B. Eaton, 2d Lieuts. Charles B. Batties, D. A. Howard, members, and 2d Lieut. G. P. Scriven, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., July 12 (S. O. 113, July 8, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters and B, D, H, Presidio, Cal.; E, I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Or.; G, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, C, K, Fort Point, Cal.; F, Point San Jose, Cal.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Samuel R. Jones will for the present, and till further orders while retaining quarters at Fort Point, Cal., report for special duty to the C. O. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., in charge of recruits and the riflemen assembling from posts in this Department and from other Departments, to compete at the annual contests in July and August (S. O. 91, June 26, M. D. P.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capts. John Egan, Frank G. Smith, 1st Lieuts. Frederick Fugler, R. Q. M., Peter Leary, Jr., 2d Lieut. Harrison G. Otis, members, and 1st Lieut. William Ennis, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 29 (S. O. 90, June 25, M. D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and C, F, H, Angel Island, Cal.; B, K, Benicia Bks, Cal.; D, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E, Fort Gaston, Cal.; G, Fort Halleck, Nev.; A, San Diego Bks, Cal.; I, Fort Yuma, Cal.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Chas. Porter, member, G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., July 12 (S. O., July 7, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Frank T. Adams, further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., July 6, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—Sergt. Frank Fraund, Co. H, is detailed on extra duty in the Q. M. Dept. as overseer in charge of the twenty men sent from Alcatraz Island to Fort Point San Jose, Cal., in place of Sergt. Ernest Beechner, Co. H, who will be relieved and ordered to join his company (S. O. 90, June 25, M. D. P.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and K, H, Fort Omaha, Neb.; A, D, Fort McHenry, W. T.; I, Fort Sidney, Neb.; F, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; E, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; G, Fort Robinson, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C., will report to the Dept. Comdr., Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 92, July 6, D. S.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Jesse M. Lee is detailed a member, G. C.-M., convened at Fort McHenry, W. T., by par. 3, S. O. 44, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 60, June 29, D. P.)

Inspection of Accounts.—Capt. Edwin Pollock, A. A. Insp. Gen. Dist. of New Mexico, will make the quarterly inspection of the money accounts for the quarter ending June 30, 1880, of disbursing officers on duty at Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 71, June 28, D. N. M.)

Inspection of Post.—Capt. Edwin Pollock, A. A. Insp. Gen. Dist. of New Mexico, was ordered to inspect the Post of Fort Marcy, N. M., on or before June 30, 1880 (S. O. 69, June 25, D. N. M.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A, E, H, I, K, Fort Wayne, Mich.; F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, I, Fort Brady, Mich.; C, D, Fort MacKinac, Mich.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. John N. Craig, 1st Lieut. Clayton S. Burbank, 2d Lieuts. William Paulding, Henry Kirby, members, and 1st Lieut. Alured Larke, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., July 7 (S. O. 110, July 3, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. John F. Stretch, Adj't., one month (S. O. 110, July 3, D. E.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A, G, I, K, Fort Sully, D. T.; B, T, Fort Bennett, D. T.; C, B, F, H, Fort Custer, M. T.; D, Fort Lincoln, D. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Ira Quinby, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., July 12 (S. O., July 7, W. D.)

Insane Soldier.—Private Alexander McCollum, Co. B, an insane soldier, will be sent to Washington, D. C., for admission into the Government Asylum for the insane (S. O. 72, June 17, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A, C, E, F, I, Camp Chehal, Wash. T.; B, K, Fort Verde; A, T, C, E, Fort Apache, A. T.; D, Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G, Fort McDowell, A. T.; H, Camp Thomas, A. T.; I, Fort Grant, A. T.; P, Fort Mojave, A. T.

Detached Service.—The verbal order of the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia, given on June 21, pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the War Dept., directing 2d Lieut. Guy Howard, A. D. C., to proceed to Fortress Monroe, Va., and report to the C. O. of the Artillery School of Instruction, is confirmed (S. O. 106, June 24, D. C.)

Enlisted Men.—Upon the recommendation of his company and post commanders, on account of his health, Private Owen Mullion, Co. B, will report to the C. O. Whipple Bks, Prescott, A. T., for such duty as he may be able to perform (S. O. 76, June 22, D. A.)

Private Bernhardt Lang, Co. C, will report to the C. O. Fort Lowell, A. T., for duty as Hospital Steward of the 3d class (S. O. 77, June 23, D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Ordered to Dept. of Mo. to rendezvous at Fort Leavenworth.

Detached Service.—The journey, on public business, from

C.-M. convened at Fort McHenry, W. T., by par. 3, S. O. 44, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 60, June 29, D. P.)

Enlisted Men.—By authority from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated June 23, 1880, a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, (to take effect after his re-enlistment,) is granted Private Edward Burd, Co. F (S. O. 60, June 29, D. P.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Fort Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—En route to Camp on White River, Col. P. O. address, via Rawlins, W. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. D. H. Murdock, member, G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., July 12 (S. O., July 7, W. D.)

Relieved.—Capt. J. P. Schindel is relieved as Inspector of Indian Supplies at the Fort Berthold Indian Agency (S. O. 72, June 17, D. D.)

For the White River.—The Cheyenne Leader of July 1 says: A special train of thirteen coaches passed through Cheyenne last evening at 6:30 o'clock, which contained the entire Sixth regiment of infantry, numbering 600 men, bound for White River, Colorado. Ten companies, fully officered, under General Huston, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. General Hazen, the colonel, stopped off in Nebraska yesterday to visit his ranch which lies on the line of the road, and will come through to-day. This is the first time in fourteen years that the Sixth regiment has been united. The officers are a fine, intelligent body, and the men are of excellent class and hardy. It is the intention to have the Sixth regiment relieve all other troops now at White River. The companies of the Seventh and Fourteenth have already departed, and the remaining companies of the Fourth will soon return to their respective stations. The Sixth will guard the Ute frontier, and camp in companies at various points for that purpose.

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbons.—Headquarters and C, H, K, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, R, E, Fort Buford, D. T.; D, Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T.; G, I, Fort Stevenson, D. T.; F, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. George L. Browning is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Fort Berthold Indian Agency (S. O. 72, June 17, D. D.)

1st Lieut. W. I. Reed, Co. H, will conduct Co. E, to which he recently belonged, and which is now without an officer, to its new station at Fort Buford. On completion of this duty, Lieut. Reed will rejoin his station at Fort Snelling (S. O. 75, June 20, D. D.)

2d Lieut. George S. Young is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 76, June 29, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. T. S. Kirkland, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 74, June 26, D. D.)

One month, 2d Lieut. George S. Young (S. O. 76, June 29, D. D.)

Six months, on Surg. certificate, Lieut.-Col. C. C. Gilbert (S. O. 72, June 2, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Charles A. Booth, three months (S. O. 71, June 6, W. D.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. E. E. Hardin, now at Fort Snelling, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., in season to join his company at that place, while en route from White River, Colo., to its new station at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 71, June 15, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and C,

Belmont, Mo., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., performed, on June 29 and 30, 1880, by Col. L. P. Bradley and 1st Lieut. James Fornance, Regt. Adj't., is approved (S. O. 141, July 1, D. M.)

Assignment to Posts.—The 13th Infantry will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by rail, to Santa Fe, N. M., where it will be reported to the C. O. Dist. of New Mexico, who will distribute it to posts in accordance with the directions he has received. Two officers of the regiment, to be designated by the Colonel, will be left at Fort Leavenworth to receive and conduct to the regiment the recruits ordered to be sent to it at this point (S. O. 141, July 1, D. M.)

En Route.—Four companies of this regiment arrived at St. Louis, June 30, en route for Colorado and New Mexico.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. J. A. Olmsted, R. Q. M. (S. O. 145, July 3, D. M.)

Enlisted Men.—Sergt. H. Lloyd, Co. C, and Private James Burke, Co. A, are detailed as competitors for position on the Department team for the Creedmoor match, and will report to the C. O. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 143, July 3, D. M.)

Recruits.—The C. O. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will send the recruits at his post for the 13th Inf. to Santa Fe, N. M., under charge of the officer of the regiment who was left behind for that purpose (S. O. 144, July 5, D. M.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and E, H, I, K, Fort Douglas, Utah; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; B, C, G, Fort Cameron, U. T.; D, F, ordered to Rawlins, Wyo. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., Canby and Townsend, W. T., and return, on the public service (S. O. 104, June 21, D. C.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and B, D, I, K, Fort Wingate, N. M.; F, Fort Union, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; C, Fort Stanton, N. M.; A, G, Fort Bliss, Tex.; H, Fort Marcy, N. M.

* In camp at Mescalero Indian Agency.

Detached Service.—Co. G (Steinhammer's) will remain in camp at the Mescalero Indian Agency until further orders (S. O. 70, June 26, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. S. C. Plummer will relieve the detachment of the 15th Inf. now on duty with him, and order them to the respective stations of their companies and take station at Alamogordo, N. M., taking charge of details at that point, Point of Rocks, (Toussaint's), and Slocum's, visiting them frequently (S. O. 71, June 28, D. N. M.)

Capt. George Shorkley will proceed from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report at Dept. Hdqrs for further orders (S. O. 69, June 25, D. N. M.)

Field Service.—Major N. W. Osborne will proceed to Fort Cummings, N. M., and on arrival there of Col. George P. Buell, report to him for field service (S. O. 71, June 28, D. N. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. S. R. Stafford, Fort Wingate, N. M., to take effect from June 29, 1880 (S. O. 141, July 1, D. M.)

Assigned to Command.—The C. O. Fort Stanton, N. M., is placed in charge of the Mescalero Indian Agency and the troops now there, consisting of Cos. A and G, 9th Cav., and Co. G, 15th Inf., and in connection therewith will carry out the instructions contained in letter from this office of this date (S. O. 71, June 28, D. N. M.)

Enlisted Men.—Private Franklin Hill, Co. I, (now at Fort Marcy, N. M.) will at once report for duty to Major J. J. Coppering, 10th Inf., A. A. Insp.-Gen. Dept. of Missouri, and accompany him to such posts in the District as he may deem necessary to visit (S. O. 69, June 25, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and C, F, G, I, Fort Riley, Kas.; B, I, Fort Reno, Ind. T.; K, K, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F, G, Fort Wallace, Kas.; D, H, New Mexico.

* In the field.
† At Coffeyville, Kas.
‡ With the Mackenzie Column. P. O. Los Pinos Agency, Colo.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. John Newton will, in addition to his duties as A. A. Q. M. at Rawlins, Wyo. T., also perform those of A. A. C. S. theretofore (S. O. 141, July 1, D. M.)

Assigned to Duty.—1st Lieut. William V. Richards, Adj't., is appointed Regimental Quartermaster from July 1, vice Capt. Evans S. Ewing, recently promoted, and under orders to join his company. For the efficient, courteous, and intelligent manner in which Capt. Ewing has performed his duties, as a member of the Regimental Staff, he is entitled to and receives the thanks and commendation of the Colonel of the regiment (G. O. 25, July 1, Hdqrs 16th Inf.)

1st Lieut. William H. Vinal, now attached to Co. H, is appointed Adjutant from July 1, vice 1st Lieut. W. V. Richards, appointed Regimental Quartermaster. Until the Adjutant of the regiment reports for duty, the duties appertaining to his position will be performed by the Regimental Quartermaster (G. O. 25, July 1, Hdqrs 16th Inf.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, Col. G. Pennypacker, Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 140, June 30, D. M.)

Enlisted Men.—Privates H. W. Briggs, E. J. Wall, and Frank Jeanning, Co. D, now on detached service at Fort Gibson, I. T., will proceed at once to join their company, via Albuquerque, N. M. (S. O. 142, July 2, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenton.—Headquarters and B, D, H, A, Fort Yates, D. T.; C, Fort Totten, D. T.; G, Fort Lincoln, D. T.; I, F, Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E, K, Fort Pembina, D. T.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Josiah Chance, further extended four days (S. O. 67, June 7, D. D.)

Assignment to Duty.—Capt. C. S. Roberts will report to Brig.-Gen. George Crook, comdg. Dept. of Platte, for duty as Aide-de-Camp (S. O. 70, July 2, D. D.)

Enlisted Men.—Private Henry Biederick, Co. G, 17th Inf., now at Fort A. Lincoln, will report to Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cav., commanding troops on the extension of the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for duty as Hospital Steward, 2d Class, with that command (S. O. 71, June 15, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A, B, C, E, F, H, Fort Assiniboine, Montana; G, H, Fort Shaw, M, T; I, Fort Logan, Mont. T.; D, Fort Ellis, Mont. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Birney B. Keeler, A. D. C., will accompany the Comdr. Mil. Div. of Pacific to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 88, June 22, D. D. P.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. James H. Baldwin will proceed to join his company at Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 71, June 15, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B, D, E, F, H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, * Fort Lyon, C, T; C, G, I, Fort Dodge, Kas.

* With the Mackenzie Column. P. O. Los Pinos Agency, Colo.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. H. Smith, accompanied by 2d Lieut. W. P. Evans, will proceed from Fort Garland, Colo., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the C. O. (S. O. 140, June 30, D. M.)

G. C. M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss, member, G. C. M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., July 12 (S. O. July 7, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. A. H. M. Taylor, three days (S. O. 138, June 28, D. M.)

Relieved.—Capt. J. H. Smith is relieved from duty as member G. C. M. convened at the Hdqrs of the Ute Column in the Field, Colo., by par. 3, S. O. 118, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 141, July 1, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.—Headquarters and A, B, D, G, I, K, Fort Brown, Tex.; C, E, H, Fort Clark, Tex.; F, Fort Duncan, Tex.

* In the field.
G. C. M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. L. C. Hunt, Capt. J. S. McNaught, 1st Lieut. Paul Harwood, members, and 2d Lieut. H. A. Greene, J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Duncan, Tex., June 29 (S. O. 125, June 26, D. T.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and E, F, G, K, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A, Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; C, Fort Klamath, Or.; B, D, Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

* Constructing telegraph, Pomeroy, W. T.

G. C. M. Service.—Capts. Evan Miles, George M. Downey, William H. Boyle, 1st Lieuts. Fred. H. E. Eshstein, R. Q. M., Henry H. Pierce, Joseph W. Duncan, 2d Lieut. James C. Shofner, members, and 1st Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, A. D. C., J. A. of G. C. M. at Vancouver Bks, W. T., June 24 (S. O. 102, June 18, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and D, F, H, K, Fort Clark, Tex.; B, C, G, I, Fort McKavett, Tex.; A, Fort Griffin, Tex.; E, San Antonio, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. J. Dickey is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers convened by par. 5, S. O. 6, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, to act during the temporary absence of Capt. H. G. Brown, 12th Inf., A. D. C. (S. O. 128, June 29, D. T.)

1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood will return to San Antonio, Tex., and report at Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 144, July 5, D. M.)

G. C. M. Service.—Capt. Wm. Conway, member, G. C. M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., July 12 (S. O. July 7, W. D.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and B, E, K, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A, C, D, F, G, Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I, Fort Reno, I. T.; F, H, Fort Elliott, Tex.

* With the Mackenzie Column. P. O. Los Pinos Agency, Colo.

G. C. M. Service.—Capt. J. T. Haskell, member, G. C. M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., July 12 (S. O. July 7, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. T. M. K. Smith, Camp near Los Pinos, Colo., Surg. certificate (S. O. 140, June 30, D. M.)

To Join.—Major Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., having reported at Hdqrs Dept. of Missoouri, will proceed via Fort Garland, Colo., to join the force now at or near Los Pinos, Colo., and will report to the C. O. of that force for duty with the battalion of his regiment (S. O. 141, July 1, D. M.)

Ineome Soldier.—The C. O. of Fort Elliott, Tex., will cause Private Charles McIntosh, Co. H, to be sent to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Asylum for the insane (S. O. 143, July 3, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A, B, H, Fort Davis, Tex.; D, E, F, Fort Meade, Tex.; C, K, Fort Concho, Tex.; G, I, Fort Clark, Tex.

Change of Station.—The telegraphic instructions, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, of June 18 (amendatory of par. 5, S. O. 93, from these Hdqrs), directing the Major of the 24th Inf., with Cos. C and I, to proceed from Fort Clark, Tex., to Pena Colorado, Tex., there to leave one company, proceeding with the other to Fort Stockton, Tex., there to take post, are confirmed (S. O. 127, June 28, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and B, F, G, I, Fort Randall, Dakota; C, E, Fort Hale, Dakota; A, D, H, K, Fort Meade, Dakota.

En Route to Station.—The telegraphic instructions, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, of June 18 (amendatory of par. 5, S. O. 93, from these Hdqrs), directing the Major of the 24th Inf., and Cos. A, B, G, and H (see S. O. 86, sec. 2, par. 5, Hdqrs Dept. of Texas), to be placed en route to Yankton, D. T., via San Antonio, Tex., are confirmed (S. O. 127, June 28, D. T.)

Welcome.—A special train containing five companies of the Twenty-fifth (colored) regiment, en route from Texas to the posts on the Missoouri river, heretofore garrisoned by the First regiment, arrived at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The train belonged to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Co., and came over that road via Canton. Immediately after the arrival of the train the work of transferring the baggage of the regiment to the steamer Paninah, which was to transport them to Randall, was commenced, in which the soldier boys lent a vigorous hand, and by six o'clock the cars were empty and the goods stored upon the boat. The troops were then marched aboard, and at eight o'clock the lines were cast off, and amid the cheers of the occupants of the boat which were answered by the crowd on shore, and the fine music of the regimental band, the Paninah steamed up the river, and the hundreds of spectators who had assembled on the banks of the river to witness the novelty of a regiment of colored troops, returned to town. The men of this regiment, during their short stay at Yankton, acted with the nimest decorum. There was no straggling or running up town after whisky, and there wasn't a drunken man among them. When the boat was loaded, it was not necessary to send out guards to hunt up stragglers. Every man was on hand and at the word of command marched aboard the boat. In regard to discipline and good conduct the colored troops have made a favorable impression. The portion of the regiment which arrived here yesterday were companies G, D, E, I, and K, numbering \$49 enlisted men.—*Pioneer Press*, July 1.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1880.

2d Lieutenant Andrew E. Kilpatrick, 17th Infantry—Reported June 30, 1880.

Indian Scouts.—Upon the recommendation of the company commander, the following appointments are made in Co. A, Indian Scouts, to date from June 6: Privates Numbers One, Two, and Three to be Sergeants, and Four and Five to be Corporals (S. O. 75, June 21, D. A.)

Reservation at Fort Walla Walla.—The Secretary of War, having in conformity with Act of Congress approved June 8, 1872, and published in G. O. 66, series 1872, from the Adjutant-General's Office, relinquished to the custody of the Interior Department portions of the post and meadow reservations of Fort Walla Walla, W. T., G. O. 13, June 21, 1890. Dept. Columbia, publishes the boundaries of the reduced reservation at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., containing 618,692 acres.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Capt. W. J. Volkmar, 5th Cav., A. D. C., on a lot of carpet (fifty yards, more or less,) and one rug, the property of the United States (S. O. 138, June 28, D. M.)

The C. O. Fort Stanton, N. M., on a certain quantity of hospital and medical property at that point (S. O. 140, June 30, D. M.)

Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., on one artillery horse, pertaining to Light Bat. L, 2d Art. (S. O. 128, June 29, D. T.)

Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf., on certain recruiting property and camp and garrison equipage on hand at the Cavalry recruiting road, No. 41 Franklin street, Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. 138, June 28, D. M.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 7. Detail: Five officers of the 1st Art.; two of the 3d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., July 7. Detail: Five officers of the 10th Inf.; one of the Q. M. Dept., and one of the Med. Dept.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 28. Detail: Six officers of the 4th Art.

At Fort Duncan, Tex., June 29. Detail: Four officers of the 2nd Inf.; one of the Med. Dept., and one of the 8th Cav.

At Fort McHenry, Md., July 12. Detail: Seven officers of the 2d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., July 12. Detail: Seven officers of the 3d Art., and one of the 1st Art.

At David's Island, N. Y. H., July 12. Detail: One officer each of the 19th, 23d, 8th, 6th, 22d, and 11th Inf.

At Vancouver Bks, W. T., June 24. Detail: Eight officers of the 21st Inf.; one each of the 1st Cav. and Med. Dept.

National Cemetery.—Superintendent James Murphy, recently appointed, will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Chattanooga, Tenn., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Capt. Frederick Buntley, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to the Little Rock, Ark., National Cemetery. Supt. Edward Taubenspeck, recently appointed, will proceed from Nashville, Tenn., to, and assume charge of, the Cold Harbor National Cemetery near Richmond, Va., relieving Supt. Charles Oxen, who will proceed to Baton Rouge, La., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. A. J. Birdsell, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to New Orleans, La., and assume charge of the Chalmette National Cemetery near that place.

Parker Shot Guns.—The transfer, made on June 25, of three B. L. Parker shot guns, by the C. O. San Antonio Arsenal to the Acting Ordnance Officer at Fort Brown, Tex., is confirmed. These guns will not be used for other than escort duty with paymasters (S. O. 125, June 29, D. T.)

Medical Board.—A Medical Board was ordered to convene at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on June 24, to examine into the qualifications and fitness of Private John Schmidt, Co. K, 1st Cav., for the position of Hospital Steward. Detail for the Board: Surg. Francis L. Town; Asst. Surg. Charles L. Heimann, and 1st Lieut. Edward B. Rheem, 21st Inf. (S. O. 102, June 18, D. C.)

Rifle Teams.—The following named commissioned officers and enlisted men will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., with a view to taking part in the competitions in rifle practice for places in the Division team: 1st Artillery—1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr.; Sergt. George M. Crandall, Bat. L; Sergt. Francis Bracken, Bat. M; Sergt. Joseph Daly, Bat. G; Corp. James C. Moore, Bat. C and Private Thomas Wood, Bat. G; 2d Artillery—2d Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, and Corp. Joe Norton, Bat. K; 3d Artillery—Capt. James M. Lancaster; Sergt. William Murray, Bat. F; Sergt. James Johnstone, Bat. G, and Private James Welch, Bat. A; 4th Artillery—Private Hiram D. Whitehead, Bat. L; 10th Infantry—2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet; 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Clay, and Sergt. Benjamin Blue, Co. K; 1st Sergt. Dennis Geary, and Sergt. Louis Zopf, Bat. D, 1st Art., now stationed at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., are also designated to take part in the competitions in question, which will be made under the personal direction and observation of Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, 2d Art. (S. O. 112, July 7, D. E.)

Two New Posts.—Congress at its late session appropriated \$100,000 for the completion of Fort Assiniboine, the construction of which was commenced last year by Col. Lee, and the same sum for the erection of a new military post near Muscle Shell river. These appropriations were made about the last day of the session, June 16, leaving very little time for the prosecution of the work. We learn, however, that Gen. Terry has been instructed to push the construction of these fort with all possible haste, and that he is taking his measures accordingly. Fort Assiniboine is to receive the first attention. The men and materials for its completion will leave here not later than the 20th of July. It is intended to complete that post some time in October. Six companies of infantry and two of cavalry are stationed there, and they are greatly in need of quarters before the cold weather comes on. Fort Assiniboine is situated on the northern slope of the Bear Paw Mountains, near Beaver creek, a small tributary of the Milk river, in latitude 48 degrees 35 minutes north, and longitude 109 degrees 45 minutes west, some seventy miles northwest of Fort Benton and about thirty five miles from the British boundary. It is an important post, since it commands the whole region which has heretofore been disturbed by hostile bands of Indians. The new post on or near the Muscle Shell will be located probably on Macdonald's Creek, a small tributary of the Muscle Shell in the close neighborhood of that stream and near the Missouri river. Its situation may be astronomically defined as in or about latitude 47 deg. 10 min. north, and longitude 108 deg. 48 min. west. There are no troops there now, but the two companies now at Fort Logan, a short distance west of Helena, are to be removed there, and General Terry has not yet determined whether to send any more troops there.—*Pioneer Press*.

Fort Cummings.—1. The directions to Col. George P. Buell, Fort Wingate, New Mexico, to proceed to Santa Fe and report to the District Commander for instructions, contained in letter of the 25th instant from these Headquarters, are thereby confirmed. 2. He will proceed to old Fort Cummings, N. M., and assume command of the camp to be established there, complying with letter of instructions from these Headquarters of this date.

3. Upon arrival of five companies of the 13th Inf. (to be hereafter designated) at Fort Wingate, N. M., the Headquarters of the 15th Inf., and companies B, D, K, and I, 15th Inf., will proceed to old Fort Cummings, N. M., and report for field duty.

4. The C. O. Fort Bayard will make the following details from dismounted men of companies B, C, H, and M, 9th Cav., of his command and men with horses unit for field service, and station them at the following named points: Parson Williams' Ranches, on the San Francisco river, 1 n. e. officer and 9 privates; San Francisco, mouth of Mineral Creek, 1 n. e. officer and 9 privates; Upper Plaza, San Francisco River, 1 n. e. officer and 9 privates; Hillsboro, 1 lieut. and 20 privates; Palomas, 1 n. e. officer and 9 privates; McEvers' Ranches, 1 n. e. officer and 9 privates; Cuchilla Negra, 1 n. e. officer and 9 privates. The details at McEvers', Cuchilla Negra, Hillsboro and Palomas, will be under the immediate command of the officer stationed at Hillsboro, who will visit them often. An officer will be designated to take charge of the details in the San Francisco Valley, and which will also include detail at old Fort Tularosa.

Major A. P. Morrow, 9th Cav., after making and distributing the details, with the serviceable mounted men of Cos. H and M, 9th Cav., Co. D, 16th Inf., and Goodwin's Company of Indian Scouts, will at once proceed to Knight's Ranch and establish a camp at that point.

5. After the distribution by O. Fort Bayard of the dis-

mounted men and men with unserviceable horses, Companies B and C, 9th Cav., with all their serviceable mounted men, will proceed to old Fort Cummings and report to Col. Geo. P. Buell, 15th Infantry, for field service.

6. The C. O. Co. E, 9th Cav. (now in the field), will make the following details from its dismounted men and men with unserviceable horses and station them at the following named points: Canada Alamosa, 1 n. c. officer and 9 privates; San Jose (not including couriers now there), 1 n. c. officer and 5 privates.

7. After distribution of details as directed, company E, 9th Cav., with all its serviceable mounted men will at once proceed to old Fort Cummings and report to Col. George P. Buell, 15th Inf., for field service.

8. The C. O. company D, 9th Cav. (now in the field), will make the following details from its dismounted men with unserviceable horses, and station them at points as follows: Slocum's Ranch, 1 n. c. officer and 9 privates; Santa Barbara, 1 n. c. officer and 9 privates.

9. After distribution of details as directed, company D, 9th Cav., with all its serviceable mounted men, will at once proceed to old Fort Cummings and report to Col. George P. Buell, 15th Inf., for field duty.

10. The C. O. company L, 9th Cav. (now in the field), will detail from its dismounted men and men with unserviceable horses, and station them as follows: Loyd's Ranch, 1 n. c. officer and 9 privates.

11. After distribution of the details as directed, company L, with its serviceable mounted men, will at once proceed to Fort Cummings and report to Col. George P. Buell, 15th Inf., for field duty.

12. The C. O. Co. F, 9th Cav., will make the following details from its mounted men and men with unserviceable horses, and station them as follows: Point of Rocks, 1 n. c. officer and 9 privates; San Augustine, 1 n. c. officer and 9 privates.

13. After distribution of details as directed, Co. F, 9th Cav., with all its serviceable mounted men, will proceed to old Fort Cummings and report to Col. George P. Buell, 15th Inf., for field service.

14. The detachment of Co. F, 15th Inf., temporarily on duty at Fort Marcy, New Mexico, is relieved and will proceed to Fort Union, New Mexico, taking all general prisoners now in confinement at Fort Marcy, awaiting trial by, or sentence of, General Court Martial.

15. Co. F (Whittemore's), 15th Inf., as soon as the detachment from Fort Marcy joins it, will leave a detail of 1 n. c. officer and 6 privates at Fort Union, and proceed to old Fort Cummings, New Mexico, and report for field service to Col. George P. Buell, 15th Inf.

16. Co. H (Bean's), 15th Inf., will leave 1 n. c. officer and 4 privates at Fort Marcy, New Mexico, and proceed to Fort Craig, New Mexico, and there take station.

17. Lieut. J. F. Guiffoyle, 9th Cav., will, in addition to his other duties, assume command of Fort Marcy, New Mexico.

18. Capt. J. W. Bean, 15th Inf., in addition to his other duties, is appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. in the field at Fort Craig, New Mexico, relieving Lieut. Gustavus Valois, R. Q. M. 9th Cav., of those duties.

19. Lieut. G. Valois, R. Q. M., upon being relieved of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. in the field, Fort Craig, N. M., will proceed to Santa Fe and relieve Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Adj., 9th Cav., of his duties as A. A. Q. M., who upon being so relieved will report to his Regimental Commander for duty.

20. Upon arrival of the companies of the 13th Inf. at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, Co. G (Bradford's), 19th Inf., will proceed to the new post to be established on the Mancos, Colorado, and turn over all its horses, horse equipments, and camp equipage to such company of the 13th Inf. to be stationed at the new post as the commanding officer of the 13th Inf. may designate to be mounted.

21. Co. H (Hale's), 16th Inf., will proceed to Fort Craig, New Mexico, so as to arrive there on or before July 2, 1880. Upon arrival the company will furnish escorts respectively to Mr. B. Williams and Mr. John E. Early, engineers of surveying parties of the A. T. and S. F. R. R. Company, who have charge of surveys from near old Fort Verde in a westerly and southwesterly direction in New Mexico and Arizona.

22. Co. D (Theaker's), 16th Inf., will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and report to Major A. P. Morrow, 9th Cav., for duty in the field.

23. The C. O. Co. E, 9th Cav., will make the following details from dismounted men and men with unserviceable horses, and station them as follows: Old Fort Tularosa, one n. c. officer and nine privates; Patterson's, one n. c. officer and five privates; Luera, one n. c. officer and nine privates.

24. After the distribution directed, Co. E, 9th Cav., with all its serviceable mounted men, will at once proceed to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, for duty.

25. Co. I, 9th Cav., (now in the field), will make the following details from its dismounted men and men with unserviceable horses, and station them as follows: Round Mountain (Toussaint), one n. c. officer and nine privates; Aleman (Martin's Well), one n. c. officer and nine privates.

26. After the distribution directed, Co. I, 9th Cav., with all its serviceable mounted men, will at once return to its station at Fort Wingate for duty.

27. Ths C. O. Fort Stanton will make the following details from the dismounted men of Cos. A and G, 9th Cav., and station them as follows: San Nicolas, one n. c. officer and five privates; Ricorads, one n. c. officer and ten privates; Dowling's Mills, one n. c. officer and ten privates.

28. Cos. A and G, 9th Cav., will remain in camp at the Mescalero Indian Agency until further orders.

29. Co. K (Parker's), 9th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Lewis, Colo., and assigned to duty at Fort Union, N. M. Its present temporary station will be in the field at Fort Cummings, N. M.

30. The C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., will send Private Julius Griesner, Co. H, 15th Inf., to Fort Wingate, N. M., at once, with directions to report to the C. O. 15th Inf. for duty.

31. Upon arrival at Parson Williams' Ranche of the detail of one n. c. officer and nine privates from the 9th Cav., the C. O. Fort Bayard will direct the detail of Infantry now there to join their respective companies.

32. 2d Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th Inf., and his detachment of Indian Scouts, will proceed to old Fort Cummings, N. M., and on arrival of Col. George P. Buell at that point, report to him for field service.

The order directs the details to be rationed for 30 days, and the Q. M. Dept. furnish the necessary transportation (S. O. 70, June 26, D. N. M.)

PRINCE DEMIDOFF, who recently sold his estate of San Donato, is reported to have just lost at play in one night \$1,600,000. The winners were Messrs. Beutorn, Bobinski, and young Count Schouvaloff. The game was baccarat and was played at the Yacht Club, Madrid.

The Emperor of Russia has gone to Cronstadt to inspect the war vessels lying there, and the Grand Duke Alexis has left for England to inspect the new frigate which has just been built for the Russian government.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ENGAGEMENTS OFF CALLAO, PERU.

U. S. S. ALASKA,
OFF CALLAO, Peru, May 28, 1880.

On Tuesday, the 25th May, at 2 o'clock in the morning, there took place in this bay an engagement between the Peruvian picket boat and a Chilean torpedo launch, in which both were sunk. In the darkness of night both these boats had approached one another unawares. They were on opposite sides of a large floating dock, anchored off the mouth of the river Rimac, about a mile and a half from the shore.

The Peruvian tug, called the *Independencia*, was a large, open launch, with double engines and twin screws, said to have been the launch belonging to the frigate of the same name, which was lost in the early part of the war. She mounted a small gun aft—2 in.—and a Gardner machine gun forward, and had a crew of 16 men.

The Chilean launch was the latest improvement in her line. She was an English-built Yarrow boat, of steel, 85 feet in length, and could steam 18 knots. She carried three torpedo spars, one right ahead, and one on either bow.

Concerning the loss of these two launches much speculation exists. The Peruvians that escaped were too much frightened to know anything; and their countrymen are too prejudiced to publish the truth when they can get it. Nor is the Chilean account clear.

The two boats, upon discovering one another, perceived the imminence of an engagement. The Peruvian launch turned heading for the City of Callao, distant about 1½ miles. The Chilean launch gave chase, and running out her bow torpedo exploded it by coming in contact with the stern of the Peruvian launch, causing her to fill aft and sink. At the same time, almost, it was found that the Chilean launch was sinking, her forward compartment filling up rapidly. She was immediately headed for a neighboring hulk, many of which are anchored here, and kept afloat till alongside. She then sank, her crew barely escaping.

The Chilean admiral reports that "she was hoisted by her own petard;" that the same torpedo which blew up the Peruvian launch blew up his launch; that owing to her great speed she overran her own torpedo, which was but partially rigged out. At first it was believed that the side torpedo had been exploded by the two launches coming together, and the damage thus done.

The Peruvians report that they were out planting torpedoes, and being close pressed by their enemies threw a torpedo, destroying their own as well as the Chilean launch. Another Peruvian report is, that Lieut. Galvez, commanding the Peruvian launch, bravely pulled his pistol, and, while his boat was sinking, fired at one of the side torpedoes, thus exploding it.

A second Chilean launch came up at the close of the engagement and succeeded in rescuing seven Peruvians. Three of the *Independencia*'s crew were lost—the doctor, a midshipman, and the coxswain. Six swam to some hulk and were eventually carried on shore. Of those made prisoners but one was hurt, Lieut. Galvez, the commanding officer; he had his shoulder shattered and was badly burnt about the face and chest. Two days later he was paroled, and is now recovering in the bosom of his family, having his praises sung by all the newspapers, poets, musicians and orators of his enthusiastic country.

CALLAO, PERU, May 29, 1880.

On the morning of the 27th instant there was an engagement between the Chilean fleet and the batteries on shore. The first shot was fired by the Pacocha battery, of two 15-inch guns, at the *Huascar*. On this morning the Peruvian steam launch with a flag of truce was bringing off Lieut. Galvez, wounded in the launch engagement of the 25th inst. While this launch was on this duty, two other Peruvian launches, with lighters, divers, and apparatus, were at work trying to raise the sunken Chilean torpedo boat. The *Huascar* steamed across the harbor and communicated with the English man-of-war *Shannon*. This brought the *Huascar* within easy range of the Peruvians at work, who immediately fled. After delivering her message, and while the Peruvian truce-boat was still far from shore, the Pacocha battery fired, falling short. The *Huascar* stopped and turned around heading in shore, and at 10.42 returned the fire, pointing at the mole. All the batteries on shore, and the ships behind the mole, opened on the *Huascar*.

The shots were poor, most of them falling short. At 11.02 the *Angamos* entered the action, throwing a shell into the town. The *Huascar* and *Angamos* sustained the action, firing slowly. At 11.15 the *Angamos* set fire to a house in Callao, completely destroying it. She was four miles distant from the building.

At 11.30 the *Huascar* steamed over to the flagship at anchor in her usual place off end of San Lorenzo Island. The last shot fired by the *Angamos* was at 12h. 12m. She then steamed towards end of island. The last shot from shore and of the action was at 12h. 20m. It came from a new sand bag battery of two guns, erected recently on the southern end of the mole. This battery, called the 17th of March—in honor of the day the *Union* forced the blockade of Arica—was erected by Captain Villevicencia, commander of the corvette *Union*. It mounts two guns, a IX. in. smooth bore and a 300 pdr. Armstrong. The latter gun did by far the best firing. Its shots reached, though they did no harm. The total number of shots fired from shore was 86, from the *Huascar* 14, and from the *Angamos* 8. During the entire action the *Huascar* was from 2½ to 3 miles distant from the shore batteries, and the *Angamos* from 3½ to 4½ miles distant.

The Chilean ships fired well. Several houses were pierced, one set on fire, and two or three men killed and wounded.

The Peruvians commenced this action while their flag of truce was in plain sight, giving as an excuse that the

Chilians were taking advantage of it coming within too close range.

About 5 P. M. the *Angamos* went in close alongside the neutral war ships, frightening away the Peruvian launches who had again resumed work on the sunken torpedo boat.

OFF CALLAO, May 30th.

There took place another engagement to-day between the Chileans and Peruvians. The Chilean force at present consists of the flagship *Blanco Encalada*, the *Huascar*, the *Pilcomayo*, and the *Angamos*. The *O Higgins* is blockading Ancon and Chancay, two small ports, eight miles apart, and 15 miles to the northward of Callao. The *Amazones* has gone to the southward. There is left the Chileans here but one torpedo boat, inferior in every respect to the one lost. The present launch is a Thornycroft boat, and makes about eleven knots.

The cause of this morning's engagement is thus given by the Peruvian paper, the *Opinion National*: "At 5.30 this morning two of our launches were near the place where the enemy's torpedo boat was sunk a few days ago, when two of the enemy's launches, concealed behind the neutral ships, came out to meet them. The fire was vigorously sustained by both sides till our effective aim caused them to retreat. We believe that one of the enemy's launches was injured. We were unhurt. About 6.30, the enemy perceiving the trouble their boats were in, opened fire to protect them, the *Pilcomayo* firing at the mole. Shortly afterwards the *Huascar* and *Angamos* joined in."

The commencement of to-day's fight was somewhat different from the above. The Chileans have but one launch, as above described. The two Peruvian launches were at work raising the sunken Chilean boat, when the Chilean launch hove in sight. The Peruvian launches retreated. The Chilean launch steamed up to the spot and stayed there. The Peruvians, reinforced by two more launches, started out towards the Chilean launch, but kept at a prudent distance.

There were thus four launches against one, each armed with a machine gun and a small 2 in. or 3 in. piece, while to all appearance the Chileans had nothing. Soon a fifth steam launch, formerly an English tow boat, joined the Peruvians. These five in a bunch started for the Chilean launch. When within pistol shot they stopped and fired one of the small guns, striking the water just clear of their own boat. The Chilean launch then retreated at full speed, followed for a short distance by her five enemies. The Chilean fleet then at 6.42 opened fire, the *Pilcomayo* commencing, laying her guns for the ships behind the mole. The mole replied, using the 300 pdr. on the south end.

At 6.50 the *Angamos* entered the fight, and at 7.00 the *Huascar* fired her first shot. The *Angamos* did the best firing, all her shots reaching. Many of the *Huascar*'s fell too short, and some of the *Pilcomayo*'s. The *Blanco Encalada* remained at her anchorage the entire time. The action terminated at 9.05, the last shot being fired from the end of the mole.

In this fight there were fired in all 147 shots. Of these the Chileans fired 99 as follows: *Pilcomayo*, 62; *Huascar*, 25; and *Angamos*, 12. Twice the *Pilcomayo* and *Huascar* fired broadsides of two guns each.

The *Pilcomayo* entered action at 6.42 and retired at 8.57, firing 2h. 15m.

The *Huascar* entered action at 7.00 and retired at 8.49, firing 1h. 49m.

The *Angamos* entered action at 6.50 and retired at 8.22, firing 1h. 32m.

From the above is made the following table:

Ship.	No. shots.	Time.
<i>Pilcomayo</i>	62	2h. 15m.
<i>Huascar</i>	25	1h. 49m.
<i>Angamos</i>	12	1h. 32m.
Total.....	99	2h. 15m.

These shots were all directed at the ships behind the mole.

The Peruvians fired in all 48 shots. Of these 35 were from the south end of the mole, 5 from the north end of the mole, 4 from the La Punta battery of 20-inch guns, 2 from the Ayacucho battery of one 300 pounder Blakely and one 15-inch, 1 from La Merced Tower, and 1 from the monitor *Atohalpa* from a 15-inch gun. The Peruvians were firing from 6.43 to 9.05, or 2 hours and 22 minutes, which gives an average of one shot every three minutes. The 20-inch guns fired much too short. The south end of the mole usually reached.

During the entire engagement the Chileans were far off, changing their position, opposite the mole, but little. The *Angamos* was 7,095 yards distant when nearest the 20-inch battery. At one time she was 8,007 yards away from the mole, and threw her shell well into the town. The *Huascar* was from 6,486 yards distant to 7,095 yards. Some of her shot reached. The *Pilcomayo* was distant from 6,284 yards to 8,000 yards. Many of her projectiles were well fired.

At 8.31 the Peruvian monitor, with tug alongside, steamed out into the centre of the harbor, about one-half mile distant, and opposite the mole.

At 8.45 the monitor *Atohalpa* fired, her shot falling about a mile short of the *Pilcomayo*.

The *Huascar* and *Pilcomayo* fired 3 shots each at the monitor. The *Huascar*'s fell short, the *Pilcomayo*'s about 200 yards over.

At 9.15, the Chileans having drawn out of action and gone to San Lorenzo, the monitor steamed back to end of mole.

The damage done was slight. The Peruvians lost a bark, the *Tumbes*, used as a drill ship, sunk. Also a coal hulk, with 700 tons of government coal. Many shots dropped in the basin of the mole, doing no harm. The Peruvians admit that four shots went into the city, doing no damage. The Chilean fleet was unhurt.

SUNDAY, May 30.

At 5.58 this morning, as the steam launch belonging to the French gun boat *Decres* was going towards the city, she was fired upon by a small rifle and about 20 rounds from a machine gun. She took refuge behind a

balk and returned to her ship. The Peruvians had mis taken her for a Chilean launch.

At 6.30 the *Pilcomayo* stood towards the centre of the bay, and when about 4,500 yards distant fired two shots at 6.37 and 6.40 at the mole, doing no damage.

At 6.42 a gun from north end of mole replied, shot falling about one-half mile short. The *Pilcomayo* then returned to fleet at anchor off end of San Lorenzo.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEN. TRUMAN SEYMOUR, Major on the retired list of the Army, was at Biarritz, France, at last accounts.

MR. EDGAR T. WELLES, son of ex-Secretary Welles, and Gen. Martin T. McMahon, are visiting Newport, where Col. Jerome N. Bonaparte, Gen. Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. A., Rear-Admirals Case and Worden, and Commodore Baldwin, of the Navy, are reported among the summer residents.

GEN. P. B. DE TROBIERD, U. S. A., is reported at the Hotel des Deux Mondes, Paris.

P. ASST. PAYMASTER W. C. MCGOWAN, U. S. N., will leave for Elizabeth, N. J., from San Francisco, Cal., on the 15th July.

Mrs. SARAH WARD, the widow of Commander James H. Ward, died July 3, at West Orange, N. J. Her husband was killed by a sharpshooter very early in the Civil War while sighting on board the United States steamer *Freeborn* a gun off Matthias Point, Potomac River, during an engagement with Confederate batteries. Thereafter and during the war Mrs. Ward devoted herself to attendance as a nurse in the Washington hospitals, where she earned the tender gratitude and respect of many hundreds of brave soldiers who owe it to her care that they are living now to bless her memory.

ADMIRAL GORE JONES, long the British Naval Attaché at Washington, has just left Bombay in his flagship for Madagascar, with the object of adjusting the differences which have lately arisen between the French government and that of Madagascar.

An aged pensioner of the United States Government died July 3, at Elizabeth City, N. J.—Mrs. Hetty M. Robinson. She was ninety-one years old and the widow of Thomas Robinson, who died from injuries received during the battle of Sackett's Harbor, in the war of 1812.

ATLANTA, Ga., celebrated the Fourth, Saturday, in the grandest style since the war. There was a procession of the military, firemen, and vans representing business industries. Senator Joseph E. Brown and others spoke, and there were fireworks at night.

The soldiers' monument at Painesville, O., was dedicated July 4. Speeches were made by Gen. Garfield, Gen. J. D. Cox, and others.

THE Reno (Nev.) *Journal* of June 27 says: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Flood and Miss Jennie Flood will return to San Francisco the first week in July. The marriage of Miss Flood with Ulysses Grant, Jr., of which there has been so much talk, rumor says is to take place about the middle of next November.

THE New York *Graphic* says that one reason why Colonel Delancey Kane withdrew the Tally-Ho coach so early in the season was the imitation of the turnout by a firm advertising laundry soap, whose coach followed the Tally-Ho and its Murray Hill fashionables, and created a good deal of merriment at his expense. The "Colonel" will be remembered by his Army friends as a member of the West Point class of 1868, who resigned to exchange the arduous life of an officer on the frontier for the luxury and ease afforded by an ample fortune.

MARTIAL law at Leadville is now at an end, the miners are all working, and the men are returning to their labors. Maj.-Gen. D. J. Cook, commanding the State militia, informed a correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at Denver last week, on his return from Leadville, that he had had 800 men enlisted during the trouble—eleven companies of infantry and two of cavalry, all of whom were disbanded except six companies—two of cavalry and four of infantry—500 in all, picked men, who were ready for duty wherever needed. The General stated that the great mining strike was a good thing for Leadville and for Colorado also, as each party has felt the power of the State and its determination to preserve order, and "everything is as quiet as possible and far better than it has ever been before."

DURING last week Chicago was visited by an unusual number of high Army officials. The Secretary of War, accompanied by Major T. F. Barr, Judge-Advocate and Military Secretary, passed through en route from St. Paul to the U. S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Gen. Sherman, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Rachel, was at the Grand Pacific during the week, en route to St. Paul and the northwest, and spent some hours at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters. The consultation between the General and Lieutenant-General was with reference to Sitting Bull and the Sioux country garrisons, the General being now on the way to the northwest. He will take a steamer from Bismarck for the head of navigation on the Missouri River. He expects to go up from Poplar Creek or Fort Benton to the Canadian line, where he will be met by officers of the Mounted Police and Canadian authorities, and perhaps by Sitting Bull himself. He desires to personally see the Indian situation on the frontier at the Dominion line. The Government contemplates having a distinct understanding with Sitting Bull's renegades that they must either come to this side of the line and remain, or go over to John Bull and visit him for life. In brief, the practice of crossing and recrossing the line at pleasure on any pretext cannot be tolerated. Gen. Drum, the new Adjutant-General, lately appointed on the Military Prison Board vice Col. French, 4th Artillery, retired, passed through en route

to inspect the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth. General Ord, commanding the Dept. of Texas, was summoned there by Gen. Sheridan for consultation with reference to the new military posts to be established in the southwest. The sum of \$200,000 was appropriated by Congress for the construction of barracks at five points in Western Texas. Gen. Ord informed the correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the location had not yet been decided upon, and that Capt. Livermore, his Chief Engineer officer, is now en route from San Antonio, in command of an expedition to survey and explore the country west of the Pecos River, and on the results of this reconnaissance the location of some of the posts will depend. He has an escort of Co. K, 8th Cavalry, for protection and assistance. As soon as the most desirable sites have been determined upon work will be immediately commenced. In some of the localities wood, it is thought, will be convenient for the construction of that material alone, while at others quarters will be built of stone and adobe.

Col. Fred. Grant, A. D. C., was sent by Gen. Sheridan to Santa Fe with instructions for Gen. Pope, commanding Dept. of the Missouri, and Gen. Hatch, commanding the troops in the field—whence he will go through New Mexico to Fort Bliss, on the border between S. W. Texas and Old Mexico—visiting on his return the Mescalero Apache Indian Agency at Fort Stanton. General Sheridan expects to start very soon on a trip into the Ute country of Colorado. Last spring the General made a trip to the San Juan Region, visiting Fort Garland, Del Norte, Silverton, Animas City, and Pagosa Springs, Fort Lewis being located at the latter point—all in the region of the Southern Utes. This year his trip will be to the Uncompahgre Ute Agency, where Gen. Mackenzie, with 20 companies, is now in camp; thence to the site of the new post on the Grand River, and on to the north through the country lately occupied by the White River Utes, to White River and the Union Pacific R. R. beyond. He will be accompanied by one of his staff and a few civilian friends. Major-General McDowell, U. S. A., was in Chicago last week, en route from New York to San Francisco. He had a short conference with Gen. Sheridan, and left the city for a brief visit to Geneva Lake, a lovely summer resort about four hours' ride from Chicago. General N. A. Miles, U. S. A., with his family, was at the Grand Pacific, Chicago, last week, en route from New York to his post.

REAR-ADmirAL J. R. M. MULLANY, U. S. N., is at the Lake Mohonk House, Lake Mohonk, Ulster Co., N. Y.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York city during the past week: Commander John W. Philip, U. S. Navy; Capt. George W. Davis, 14th U. S. Infantry; Major Richard H. Jackson, 5th U. S. Artillery; Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Army; Gen. A. A. Humphreys, U. S. Army; Col. Charles G. McCawley, Marine Corps; Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st U. S. Cavalry; Capt. H. C. Cushing, 4th U. S. Artillery; Rear-Admiral Charles S. Boggs, U. S. Navy.

GENERAL POPE and his aide have returned to Fort Leavenworth from their trip to Santa Fe.

THE Omaha *Herald*, of July 2, says: "Gen. McDowell, commanding the Department of the Pacific, and Lieutenant Keeler, his aide-de-camp, went east yesterday. Mrs. Major Stanton and children started east last evening.

THE Bismarck *Tribune* says: "On the Helens down was Mr. A. Hoenigberger. He has been up in the Indian camps at Wolf Point and Poplar Creek, purchasing robes. He also bought from the noted Gall, the worst Indian living, the combination whistle, compass, and match box, which Custer had in his pocket at the time of his last charge. Many of his eastern friends will recognize the little memento.

A BISMARCK despatch says: "Gen. Carlin feels very sore over the orders to abandon Fort Yates, and declares that Bishop Manz and the Catholic Church will eventually secure the property and establish a monastery there. The impartial public feel that the victory of the Interior over the War Department is just. Father Stephen has 2,600 Indians peacefully farming over 20,000 acres in crops. The friends of Gen. Carlin sent a telegram to-night to President Hayes to hold the order until the people can be heard from."

THE Norfolk *Landmark*, of July 4, says: "Capt. James E. Jouett arrived in the city yesterday, and will leave for Port Royal, S. C., to-morrow, where he takes command."

GEN. JAS. A. EKIN, Lieut.-Col. and D. Q. M. General, who was a member of the Surratt Military Commission, informs a representative of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, that he favored a commutation of Mrs. Surratt's death sentence, and so soon as the findings were recorded, and before the adjournment of the court, he prepared a paper in the presence of the commission recommending executive clemency in her case. This was attached to the proceedings and findings, and, in his own handwriting, is now part of the official record in the case. This paper was signed by five of the nine members of the commission, viz: Major-Gen. David Hunter, president of the commission; Major-Gen. August V. Kautz, Brigadier-Gen. Foster, Brigadier-Gen. Jas. A. Ekin, and Brigadier-Gen. Tomkins.

A DESPATCH to the Galveston, Texas, *News*, from San Antonio, June 28, says: "News has been received to-night by private letter from Eagle Pass, that Gen. Trevino was to leave that place for San Antonio to-day, and that his marriage with Miss Birdie Ord is to take place Monday, July 5."

THE fund for the children of General Hood has reached \$17,864. The children were left by their grandmother to the care of J. C. Morris, who has adopted John Bell. Duncan has been adopted by a rich lady of Fifth avenue, New York. The two oldest daughters, Ethel and Anna, have gone to Europe with Mrs. Hennen, their step-grandmother. The twins, Lillian and Marian, have been adopted by Mr. and Mrs.

Thrasher (Thatcher?) Adams, who live near New York, and the other twins, Odile and Ida, have been taken in charge by Mr. and Mrs. George McGee, of Woodville, Miss. Oswald, three years old, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Harney, of New York, and Anna Gertrude by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph, of Columbus, Miss. They are all under the care of excellent people.

THE following promotions and appointments in the United States Marine Hospital service have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury: To be passed Assistant Surgeons from July 1—Assistant Surgeons John Godfrey and Francis H. Brownly. The former has charge of the Marine Hospital at Mobile, Ala., and the latter is on duty at Boston, Mass. The following have been appointed Assistant Surgeons in the order in which they passed the Examining Board: Drs. John Gutierrez, of Philadelphia; William A. Wheeler, of Evansville, Ind.; John A. Benson, of Jersey City, and Charles D. Banks, of Portland, Me.

THE Cheyenne *Leader*, of July 1, says: "The many friends of Lieut. W. F. Norris, in command of Co. E, 9th Infantry, and his lieutenant, Frank L. Dodds, will be pained to learn of the orders of the department removing their company from Cheyenne depot to Camp Sheridan. The change of station will take place early next month. Since their residence at Cheyenne depot, these officers have won the highest esteem of those of our people who made their acquaintance.... Lieut. Baldwin, 9th Infantry, arrived in Cheyenne yesterday from Fort McKinney. He will depart for Denver to-day on business."

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, returned to his post at the Washington Navy Yard July 6, from Nicaragua, where he had been several months, on duty connected with the proposed Nicaraguan canal. He examined the Lafora route for an interoceanic canal, and also made a reconnaissance of that portion of the canal route between the river San Juan and Greytown. The result obtained by the examination of these routes was quite favorable, and a detailed report of the same will be made in due course.

OFFICERS reported at the War Department for the week ending July 7, 1880: Captain G. W. Evans, 21st Infantry; Lieut.-Col. W. D. Whipple, Asst. Adjt.-General; Lieut. C. Morton, 3d Cavalry; Lieut. J. L. Clem, 24th Infantry; Colonel Cuvier Grover, 1st Cavalry.

ARRIVALS at the Ebbitt House for the week ending July 7, 1880: Army—Col. J. G. Tilford, G. W. Evans, J. L. Clem and wife; Major G. N. Lieber, Judge Advocate, Major Ed. Ball; Gen. G. W. Getty; Lieut. W. C. Butler, 2d Infantry; Lieut. H. G. Squires, 1st Infantry. Navy—Capt. W. T. Truxtun, W. H. Todd, Ensign E. J. Dorn, A. L. Graham.

THE Secretary of Farragut Association, organized to obtain prize money for New Orleans, reports that an appropriation of \$140,000 made by Congress never reached the survivors, but fell into the hands of a corrupt ring of legal lights, who succeeded in passing themselves off as counsel for the association.

LIEUT.-COL. FRED. D. GRANT, U. S. A., left Santa Fe June 30 for El Paso.

GENERALS E. Hatch, J. J. Dana, Major Baird, Capt. John S. Loud, and Lt. Jas. Allen, U. S. A., were members of the committees appointed at Santa Fe, N. M., to receive ex-President Grant.

TWO years ago to-day, June 19, 1878, Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, 3d Cavalry, sailed from New York in the whale schooner *Ethon* for the Arctic regions in search of information that might lead to a discovery of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition. The last word that has been received from Lieut. Schwatka was a letter to his father in this city, dated the 31st of March, 1879, and written at Camp Daly, North Hudson's Bay, from which point he intended to start northward, shortly after that date. News may be expected from Lieut. Schwatka some time the coming Fall, and it may be that no word will be obtained of his whereabouts before the Spring of 1881.—*Salem, O., Statesman*.

A DESPATCH from Winnipeg says that at the United States boundary General Sherman was met by Premier Norquay, Major Logan, Colonel Osborne Smith, Consul Atty and others. A procession was formed, with an escort of cavalry, and as it crossed the Red River it was greeted with a salute of nineteen guns. At Government House the General was received by infantry, while the military band played the national anthem. He left Winnipeg, with his suite, July 7, by special train for St. Vincent and Pembina. Lieut.-Gov. and Mme. Cauchon gave a reception in the afternoon in honor of the distinguished guests, at which the elite of the city were present. A state dinner was given in the evening.

AMONG the recent appointments made by Secretary Schurz is that of Mrs. Upshur, daughter-in-law of Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, who, while serving in that capacity, was killed on the *Princeton* by the premature explosion of a shell, of which an account was recently published in the JOURNAL.

"This may be fun to him," one of Gen. Hancock's staff is reported as saying at the Army and Navy Club, the other night, about his chief's nomination, "but it isn't to me. If he should be elected President I would have to go back to my regiment on the frontier, and I haven't seen a man of it in thirteen years."

THE *Missoulian* of June 18 says that Maj. Head and Lieut. Thompson started out their telegraph corps on Wednesday, to lay the line to the summit of the Coeur d'Alene, where they will be met by a similar construction party from the other side.

THE Helena, M. T., *Weekly Tribune* of July 3 says: Lieut. Chas. H. Cabaniss, of the 18th Infantry, accompanied by his wife, were in the city yesterday. They leave to-day

for Fort Ellis.... Maj. Richard L. Morris, of the 18th Infantry, who has been at St. Paul during the past winter on detail service, came in on Sunday evening with his family and from here will go to Fort Ellis. The Major is one of the most accomplished gentlemen, as well as one of the most efficient and popular officers in Uncle Sam's Army.... Capt. J. A. Snyder, of the 3d Infantry, who has been visiting his many Helena friends for the past few days, left for Fort Ellis this morning to join his company. Few officers have more friends in Montana than Capt. Snyder, and he is always a welcome guest.

The Bismarck Tribune of June 25 says: Lieut. Bell went east Thursday on official business.... Lieut. Dofrees, of the 5th Infantry, has left Fort Keogh for Cedar canyon to escort the railroad party.... Lieut. Grimes, of the Signal Corps, left Wednesday for his home in Buffalo, N. Y. He will return shortly with his family.... Gen. Hagen received hundreds of compliments for his fine personal appearance and military bearing during the parade of last Friday.... Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, of the 7th Cavalry, was married to Miss Mary Merrill, daughter of Col. Lewis Merrill, of the 7th Cavalry, at Standing Rock Wednesday. The young couple arrived in Bismarck yesterday and left to-day for Fort Totten where the lieutenant's company is stationed.

Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, accompanied by several members of his staff, paid a complimentary visit on Thursday, July 8, to Admiral De Freycinch, of the French navy, on board the latter's flagship "Magicienne," now lying opposite Governor's Island. The General was received with the customary honors, and in addition, with a neat speech from the Admiral, which was responded to in like manner. After a drill, lunch, etc., the party returned to Governor's Island. Several distinguished Frenchmen, of New York city, were present on the occasion.

The reunion of the officers of the 3d Army Corps Association was held at the Stockton House, Cape May, June 8, where the banquet was served in its best style. A special train furnished by Gen. Wm. J. Sewell, who is a member of the association, left Philadelphia at 9 A. M. to convey the guests.

Gen. ROSECRANS acted as chairman of the recent Hancock ratification meeting at San Francisco.

The Vancouver Independent of June 24 says: Capt. Charles Bendi and Lieut. W. C. Brown, 1st Cavalry, were at the post this week.... Maj. and Brevet Col. Edward C. Mason, 21st Infantry, returned on Tuesday from his inspection trip to Forts Harney and Boise.... Co. F, 21st Infantry, Lieut. J. W. Duncan commanding, has arrived at the barracks here.... Corp. Worrell, of Co. K, is the winner of the officers' prize which will be presented to him this evening at parade.... Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Infantry, having been detailed for duty at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., left for the east on the Oregon.... Assistant Surgeon C. L. Heizmann and Lieut. E. B. Rheem, 21st Infantry, are detailed as members of a board at Fort Walla Walla and went up the river on Monday.... Capt. J. Q. Adams, 1st Cavalry, left on Monday for Lewiston, to bring the family of the late Captain W. H. Winters, who recently died at Lapwai, to Portland on their way east.... Mrs. Haughey, wife of Lieutenant J. A. Haughey, 21st Infantry, arrived by last steamer from the East, and is awaiting here the arrival of her husband, whose company is on the way from Fort Harney.... General E. Schriver, Inspector-General, U. S. Army, who is making an inspection of the posts in this department, left here on Monday to visit Forts Townsend, Canby and Stevens, when he will return here and proceed to the posts east of the mountains. Capt. J. A. Sladen, of Gen. Howard's staff, accompanied him.

A PARIS authority on American affairs tells the following story about an adventure that befell the dancer, Sangalli: "Once, when a manageress of a travelling circus in the wilds of Ohio, she was suddenly attacked by a band of savage Sioux Indians, led by the redoubtable Sitting Bull. Everybody fled, and all was consternation and despair, many persons being drowned in the tempestuous waves of the mighty Amazon. Suddenly this heroine sprang upon an unbridled horse, rallied around her P. T. Barnum and a few others of her employees, and, with a revolver in hand, attacked and dispersed the murderous red devils. Kansas City rewarded her with a commemorative medal, and Col. Buffalo Bill, of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's staff, knelt at her feet and offered her his hand and fortune."

CAPTAIN D. M. LEE, U. S. Army, is at the Mount Agassiz House, Bethlehem, N. H.

On June 24 Paymaster J. B. Redfield, U. S. Navy, expected to leave Paris, France, very soon thereafter for New York.

No appointment of Paymaster in the Army has yet been made to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of General Alvord and promotion of Col. Larned.

AMONG the fifty cadets just graduated from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, was Prince Ibrahim, son of the ex-Khedive of Egypt, who is understood to have acquitted himself satisfactorily.

ADMIRAL WORDEN will spend the summer in Dutchess Co., New York.

ENSIGN EDWARD J. DOHN, U. S. N., is about to marry, says report, Miss Halpine, the daughter of "Miles O'Reilly."

A CORRESPONDENT, "Justice," writes to the New Mexican to defend Gen. Hatch from the criticisms contained in resolutions passed at Silver City, N. M., June 7. He says: The inconsistency of these resolutions is best shown in the fact that Gen. Hatch is blamed for every want of success whether he is present or absent; while success caused by movements made by his direct orders are solely attributed to others. The writer has had the privilege of examining all of Gen. Hatch's despatches and reports, and can state that he has been most thoroughly misrepresented in every respect. He has shown how serious a matter this war has become, and has urged that

more troops be sent here. I have seen letters from one who was represented to have been a prominent man at the "mass meeting," in which he upholds Gen. Hatch, and states that one of the merchants of Silver City who abused Hatch the worst was selling arms to Indians. Gen. Hatch has worked hard both with what troops he had and to get more; he deserves the thanks of the people, and his reputation will outlive the wholesale and unmerited abuse that has been heaped upon him. His superior officers have strengthened his hands, sending him more troops and giving him more territory. They are doing him justice.

REAR-ADmirAL C. H. POON and Capt. George B. Haycock, of the Marine Corps, have gone to Gettysburg Springs.

The N. Y. World says: "Mr. H. R. Sullivan, recently appointed Assistant Paymaster in the United States Navy, will be stationed at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for some time. When appointed to his new office he was private secretary to the Secretary of the Navy." This officer is a brother of Passed Asst. P. M. John C. Sullivan, of the Navy.

COL. CASNER's excellent bit of engineering work on the foundations of the Washington monument excites general praise. A correspondent of the N. Y. Times says: "Engineers began, in October, 1878, to take away the old foundation and substitute for it one of cement, of such size and shape that the weight of the finished shaft will be distributed over an area two and one-half times greater than the area of the present foundation. The work of substitution has required the utmost care and skill, in order that the great tower of masonry might not swerve a hair's breadth while it was in progress."

"GEN. SHEPHERD," says the Madison (Wis.) Journal, of June 30, "sat in the office of the hotel talking to Gen. Harden, Mayor Spooner, Dr. Ward, Major Meredith, and other leading citizens; he spoke freely on all subjects but politics; he expressed himself rather strongly upon the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, saying it would never be done, as the Bureau was too important a factor in politics. It has never been properly managed. Relative to Fort Yates, at the Standing Rock Agency, he stated that in all probability the fort would be discontinued. He said that it is a collection of huts and buildings for storage and accommodations for four companies of troops. The people wish the soldiers to remain, but the Indian agents don't. They can't fix things to suit themselves while they are watched by the officers."

THE Capital gives this rather irreverent but good-natured eulogy of Secretary Thompson: "Secretary Thompson, the hero of the Wabash, started on Thursday morning for the Pacific Slope. There are few men in public life so fairly entitled to holiday as the 'gallant tar' of the Navy Department. He is so conscientious in the discharge of his official duties that he attends personally to the minutest details of his office, and, as a consequence, his work tells on a not over-strong constitution. He has made the very best Secretary the Department has had for years; and although he is probably not so acceptable to naval contractors as his predecessors, he is very popular with, and very much beloved by, the rank and file of the Navy. This is owing, on the one side, to the strict scrutiny he gives, and the exact manner in which he requires contractors to execute their bargains; and on the other hand, to the fairness and justice he accords not only to the highest officer in the service, but to the lowest sailor among the 'fine fellows' on deck."

THE Philadelphia News dissects Mr. Dougherty's captivating sentence commanding Gen. Hancock as "the soldier-statesman, whose record is as stainless as his sword." Says the News: "We hope the eloquent gentleman did not mean just what he said. A stainless sword is not what a soldier covets." Probably Mr. Dougherty's allusion was to the fact that the General carries a sword which has never been allowed to rust in its scabbard, and he possibly had in mind Edmund Burke's allusion to "that chastity of honor which felt a stain like a wound."

COLONEL GETTY being on leave, and Colonel Upton being on other duty, the command of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, has devolved upon Major H. C. Tidball, 2d U. S. Artillery, a graduate of 1848 and Colonel of the 4th New York Artillery during a portion of the war.

THE friends of Past Assistant Paymaster H. C. Machette, U. S. Navy, attached to the New Hampshire, will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Machette, which occurred at the Pavilion Hotel, Charleston, S. C., June 21. Referring to her decease the Beaufort, S. C., Crescent says: Mrs. Machette was buried from St. Mary's, the services being conducted by the Rev. Father Claudio Northrop, who had been constant in attending to her spiritual wants during her trying illness, the music during the service being sung with great pathos and sweetness by a lady friend of the deceased. The body enclosed in a casket, covered with flowers, donated by friends, among which was a large cross and wreath, was deposited in the receiving vault of the Magnolia Cemetery, the tomb being sealed up as it is not expected to remove the body for some time to come. During the past spring Mrs. Machette had been a great sufferer from the chills and had expressed her aversion at the thought of an interment in the cold earth. She was a daughter of the late Col. Geo. M. Bonner, of Mobile, Ala., a prominent lawyer and one of the Confederacy's bravest soldiers. Mrs. Machette was devoted to her religion and of a naturally pious nature. During the last hours of her life her sufferings appeared to entirely cease, and retaining her faculties until the last moments of her life, she met death with a serene resignation which could not be exceeded. After receiving final absolution, she gave herself up entirely to meditation, and fixing her eyes upon a crucifix representing the death agony of her beloved Re-

deemer, permitted nothing to divert her attention from her pious thoughts. To her devoted husband, to her brother, and to her many friends, we tender our sincere sympathy.

LIEUTS. W. L. FIELD and E. B. Barry will accompany Rear-Admiral Clitz to the Asiatic Station, one as secretary and the other on his personal staff.

GEN. GIBSON, commanding officer at Fort Snelling, visited Minneapolis yesterday and made arrangements for bringing his troops and artillery to the celebration to-morrow. Superintendent Prior of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, upon learning of the General's intention, tendered a special train for the accommodation of the soldiers, and this train will leave for Fort Snelling promptly at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. —Pioneer Press, July 2.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

* IRON-CLAD: a. s., Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; a. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

The iron-clad Ajax, Comdr. H. B. Seeley; Catskill, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; Lehigh, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; Mahopac, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhoades; Manhattan, Lieut.-Comdr. O. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. a.), Commander John A. Howell. Stationed on the coast of Peru and Chili.

ALARM, torpedo boat (s. s.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. New York. Congress has appropriated \$20,000 to continue the experiments on this vessel, between Thos. F. Rowland, of the Continental Works, and the Secretary of the Navy, to make certain improvements in the machinery, etc., of the vessel.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. Orders were sent by cable last week for this vessel to proceed direct to the Samoa Islands.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Yokohama, April 25.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (e. s.), Commander Arthur R. Yates. Sailed from St. Pierre, Miguelon Island, June 23, for the Banks of Newfoundland, to make certain examinations and surveys. Goes then to St. Johns, N. B.

ARAHUERLO, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Shanghai, May 26.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, sails, 10 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Left New York July 3, bound East. She will go to Bay Harbor, Mount Desert. Rear-Admiral Balch has orders to join the practice fleet at his convenience.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. En route to Halifax, via Gardner's Bay.

DALE, 3d rate, sails, 8 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Edwin W. Biddle. Sailed from Annapolis, June 21, on practice cruise in Chesapeake Bay.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Francis A. Cook. Left Norfolk for Delaware River June 26.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo boat, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Lester A. Beardslee. Sitka, Alaska.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Lester A. Beardslee. Sitka, Alaska.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickering. After leaving Boston will visit Gloucester and Newburyport, and then go to Portland.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. Arrived at Panama June 24, having visited Golfito, Golfo, and Dulce. Will go from Panama to Callao and take the place of the Alaska.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Sailed from Montevideo, May 16, for Port Stanley, Falkland Islands. Will return about July 1. All well on board. Commodore A. Bryson, commanding on the South Atlantic Station, has forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy a letter addressed, May 20, to the Commandant General of Marine and Captain of the Port, Montevideo, Uruguay, as follows: "I take the earliest opportunity after the departure of the United States ship Marion from Flores Island to express to the health authorities of the port of Montevideo my appreciation and sincere thanks for the great kindness shown to the officers and crew of that vessel in so promptly placing the Third Island of Flores at their disposition for the free use of the telegraph wires, and for various other facilities and attentions; all of which added much to the comfort of the sick and the staying of the disease. I will take great pleasure in forwarding a copy of this letter to my Government."

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. George W. Hayward. Erie, Pa.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice ship. Arrived at Newburgh, July 6, and expected to proceed next day to New York and anchor off 23d street, North River. She has been up as far as Rondout—over 100 miles from the sea. The trip promised to be more successful than last year. No recruits, however, offered from the small towns, owing to an increase in the demand for labor. At Albany numerous applications for enlistment were received, and a fine proportion of candidates accepted.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Geo. W. Summer. At Shanghai, May 26.

MONTAUK*, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jouett. Store ship, Port Royal.

NIPSCO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Villefranche, June 3.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. a.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Chimbote, June 9.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. At Shanghai, May 26.

PASSAIC*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. At Mare Island, receiving new crank shaft.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. Despatches by mail, dated at Fayal, June 14, report the arrival of this vessel ten days and twenty hours from Bermuda. Experienced moderate to fresh fair winds the entire passage. All well on board. She would stay about one week. While in Bermuda

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the vessel was visited by His Excellency, Sir Michael Laffan, Governor of Bermuda, who was received with the usual honors.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine. Will leave New York July 10 for Port Royal, S. C., and the south side of Cuba, to look after American interests.

QUEENNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. a.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. At Antwerp, Belgium. Chief Engineer Albert, who was invalided home, in charge of Asst. Surg. Murray, died soon after his arrival at Philadelphia.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. a. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Shanghai, May 26.

RIO BRAVO, 4th rate, 3 howitzers (s. a.), Brownsville, Texas. Turned over to War Department.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training ship. At Naples, June 23.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. a. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. R. Lewis. Montevideo, May 19, to sail in a few days for Buenos Ayres, where she would remain awhile.

STANDISH, 4th rate, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles J. Train. Left Norfolk for Delaware River June 26.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Left New York, May 17, on her summer cruise. Commander Erben has written to the New York Nautical School Committee from the harbor of Lisbon, Spain, where the *St. Mary's* arrived on the 20th of June, after an average voyage. Captain Erben says that the ship got among the icebergs, and adds the fact humorously that "the vessel being safe in port is good evidence that they did not make our closer acquaintance." The captain also says that about sixty miles off Lisbon a severe storm struck them which made the boys uncomfortable, and otherwise affected the crew. Liberal doses of coffee did a great deal toward restoring good health. Information is imparted to the committee as to the excellent sailing qualities of the *St. Mary's*. All hands on board, the letter says, agree in saying that the *St. Mary's*'s sails much better since she has been docked. She now goes eleven or twelve knots an hour. The vessel will sail down to Cadiz after leaving Lisbon, afterward taking in Madeira and Teneriffe, and fall in with the trade winds in August, and arrive toward the end of that month at New Bedford.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Point de Galle, May 28.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. a.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie. Left Norfolk, July 6, for Annapolis and Washington. Arrived at Washington July 8.

TYONDEKOGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. At Fusam, Corea. The *City of Peking*, arriving at San Francisco, confirms from British sources the news that the overtures of the Americans for a treaty of commerce with Corea have been rejected, although the Japanese Consul acted as a mediator, and says that Commodore Shufeldt has returned to Japan, but proposed another essay. The Russians also tried to open similar negotiations with Corea, but failed.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony. Sailed from New York, July 5, for the West Indies.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. a. e. a.), Captain Walter W. Queen. Arrived at Antwerp July 5.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Left Boston on June 29 for St. Johns, N. B. Will return to Portland, and about Aug. 1 proceed to the West Indies.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breeze. Receiving ship, Boston.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. Expected at Panama from Callao in the course of a couple of months.

WEYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (e. a.), Comdr. Silas Casey. Has sailed from Gibraltar for the North.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE American Legation and Consulate and American vessels in the harbor of London were gaily decorated with flags in honor of Independence Day.

The Navy Mutual Aid had a meeting in Washington Saturday afternoon, July 3, at which was read the report of the Secretary and Treasurer for what represents the end of its first year. He reported 260 members and one death. The benefit now paid, \$1,330.90. Funds, \$1,498 in registered U. S. 4 per cent. bonds; \$872 cash in Riggs' Bank, and about \$100 still from new members. Lieut. Bolles, the Secretary and Treasurer, resigned his duties, as he is leaving Washington for foreign duty, and Chief Engineer R. L. Harris, Vice-President, was elected to fill his place. Medical Director Adrian Hudson was elected Vice-President. Surgeon Wells (C. J. S.) was elected a member of the Finance Committee. The Pension Committee reported that they had procured the pension for the mother of Lieut. Wallin, the deceased member. The Association is now believed to be on a firm basis, and an assured success beyond any possibility of failure.

The departments at Washington were closed last Saturday at 1 o'clock, and on Monday the entire day. The Navy Department will close during the summer at 3 p. m. instead of 4 p. m.

SECRETARY THOMPSON has directed that during the months of July and August, on Saturdays, the employees in the Navy-yards will stop work one hour earlier than usual, therefore the bell will ring on Saturdays at 5 o'clock.

An order from the headquarters of the Marine Corps requires the uniform clothing for the Marine Corps to be made under the eye of an assistant quartermaster, instead of by contractors, as heretofore.

The Japanese corvette *Tsu-ku-be* arrived at San Francisco, July 6, from Esquimalt. She is of English build, but officered and manned entirely by Japanese. A reference to her was made in the JOURNAL of last week.

The Arctic expedition steamship *Gullnare*, fifteen days out from Washington, was towed into the harbor of St. Johns, N. F., on Wednesday, July 7, by the steam tug *Daisy*. Her boiler showed symptoms of weakness soon after leaving Washington, and gradually she had to rely on her sails for her propelling power. The fire boxes completely collapsed, and the prudent course of taking the strain off the whole machinery was adopted. The ship's company are all in good health and spirits. It is probable that at least a fortnight will be required to put the engine department in good condition.

The French frigate *Magicienne* arrived July 2 in the North River, above the Battery. A salute was fired from the guns of Castle Williams in response to her own salute. This frigate is the flagship of the French Squadron of the Antilles, and Admiral De Saucos De Freycinch has his headquarters on board. The Admiral invited Gen. Hancock and his staff to visit the *Magicienne*.

The *Norfolk Landmark* of July 3 says: "At 10 o'clock this morning a board, consisting of Naval Constructor Thomas E. Welsh, president; Commander H. W. Mullan, Foreman of Shipwrights; William F. Smith, Foreman of Ship-smiths; S. W. Gildersleeve, and Foreman of Ship-joiners; F. J. Durham, will meet to hold the semi-annual examination of apprentices and applicants for apprenticeship in the Construction, Equipment, and Yards and Docks Departments. A board consisting of Chief Engineer F. C. Dade, Chief Engineer William H. King, Master Machinist William H. Lyons, Foreman of Boiler-makers Thomas J. Howe, and Foreman of Moulder J. W. McDonough, were appointed yesterday to hold the semi-annual examination of apprentices in the Steam Engineering Department this morning at 10 o'clock. Five applicants for apprenticeship were examined in the Medical Department yesterday. All the laborers in the Construction Department were placed on full time."

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The readiness which was shown by the United States of America to assist in every way when we sent out the Arctic expedition, under the command of Sir George Nares, has just met with a very fitting return. At that time the Americans placed at the disposal of the *Alert* and *Discovery* the provisions and stores which had been left behind by the *Polaris*. Now that an expedition flying the stars and stripes is in the Polar regions, the Admiralty has sent to the States the charts showing the route taken by Sir George Nares' ships and sleighs, having marked on them the spots at which cairns are to be found, and giving a description of the stores which were deposited in them. The 'note' accompanying these charts is of a very friendly tone, stating that England has the greatest pleasure in placing these stores most unreservedly at the disposal of the American Arctic expedition. This is as it should be, and it shows that neither the *Alabama* affair nor the Fortune Bay dispute is allowed to interfere with our endeavors to make some return to a friendly Power for the aid so readily granted, when we might possibly have required it."

The London *United Service Gazette* thinks there is some thing terribly out of joint with the British navy. "Neither our officers nor men are to blame if they are wanting in the experience those of former days had, for no opportunity has been afforded them of gaining it. Seamen appear to be no longer wanted. Science and gunnery reign supreme."

The following men-of-war were at Shanghai May 26: United States—*Richmond*, *Ashuelot*, *Monocacy*, and *Palos*; German—*Cyclone*; Russian—*Morgue* and *Sobot*; English—*Li*; Spanish—*D. Maria de Molina*.

The *Tallapoosa* started from Philadelphia last week with the old freight ferry-boat *Burlington* in tow for Annapolis, where the latter was to be added to the ornaments of the Naval Academy as an abiding place for the marines, in lieu of the *Wyandank* (another ornament), which had sunk under them. When off Fenwick Island, below the capes of the Delaware, the *Burlington*, in an advanced stage of decomposition, began to come apart, and the *Tallapoosa*, to avoid a funeral at sea, towed her back to the Breakwater. There orders were received to return her to her mud haunts at League Island, which was done, much to the joy of the ship-keepers, who have long found her a source of revenue, and of the Annapolis marines, who will now probably be furnished with suitable barracks on the "new purchase," where there is abundant room. The *Burlington* has her machinery and boilers on board, and it would cost the interest of \$20,000 a year, which would build snug barracks, to keep them from going to destruction.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 30, 1880.

General Order No. 251.

From and after this date the rates of Machinist and Copper-smith in the Navy are abolished, but no Machinist or Copper-smith shall be discharged from the service in consequence of this order until the expiration of his enlistment, except upon his own application.

The following rates are hereby established in the Navy as a part of the complement of the Engineer force on every steam vessel when commissioned for sea service, or when employed on receiving ship or training ship duty, viz.: "Finisher," "Boilermaker," and "Blacksmith," at an uniform pay of fifty dollars per month and the usual ration.

It is ordered that the Engineer force of every steam vessel of war in commission shall contain two Finishers, one Boilermaker, and one Blacksmith.

Applicants for the above rates, who are physically qualified, shall be examined by an experienced Engineer officer attached to the vessel in which they are to serve (when practicable this officer shall be the Chief Engineer), and upon his recommendation they shall be enlisted.

The men filling these rates are to be detailed for duty outside of the engine department.

The uniform for the rates of Finisher, Boilermaker, and Blacksmith, and for the Engineer's Yeoman, shall be as follows: Single-breasted sack coats with a row of five medium-size Navy buttons on the right breast, as prescribed for Master-at-arms, Apothecaries, and Paymaster's Yeoman.

For muster, these sack coats will be made of Navy blue cloth, and for working suits they will be made of Navy blue flannel.

They will be allowed to wear white cotton or linen shirts, and uniform vests, with six small size Navy buttons, and plain blue cloth caps, with visors.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circulars No. 6 and No. 18 are hereby revoked. R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JULY 3.—Medical Director George Peck, to duty at the Naval Hospital, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 15th of July.

Assistant Paymasters Jacob D. Doyle and Harry R. Sullivan, for instruction in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Chief Engineer Walter D. Smith, to special duty connected with the Yantic, at the Washington Navy-yard, on the 10th of July.

JULY 6.—Captain Wm. E. Fitzhugh, to command the receiving ship St. Louis, and also captain of the Navy-yard, League Island.

Assistant Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

JULY 7.—Commander John F. McGlenney, to the Navy-yard, New York.

Master Frank A. Wilner, to the receiving vessel *Passaic*, at Washington, on the 15th of July.

JULY 8.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry C. Nields, to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

DETACHED.

JULY 3.—Commander Alfred T. Mahan, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty in charge of the Navigation Department at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 15th of July.

Lieutenant-Commander French E. Chadwick, from the

Navy-yard, New York, on the 15th of July, and ordered to special duty at the 3d Light-house District, New York.

Cadet Midshipman Wilson S. Todd has reported his return home, having been detached from duty on the Asiatic Station on the 20th of May, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Medical Director J. M. Browne, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, on the 15th of July, and ordered to report for duty as President of the Naval Examining Board at Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. H. Drake, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Quinnebaug, European Station, per steamer of the 7th of July from Philadelphia.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Murray has reported his return home from the European Station, and has been detached from the Quinnebaug and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Henry D. McEwan has reported his return home, having been detached from the Ashuelot, Asiatic Station, on the 25th of May, and has been placed on waiting orders.

JULY 6.—Captain Joseph Fyffe, from the command of the receiving ship St. Louis, and also from duty as captain of the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., and ordered to command the receiving ship Franklin, at Norfolk, Va.

JULY 7.—Commander Charles S. Cotton, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Lieutenant Alex. M. Thackara, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station, per steamer of July 31 from San Francisco.

Cadet Midshipman A. B. Clements has reported his return home from the Alaska, and has been placed on sick leave.

JULY 8.—Lieutenant Wm. Welch has reported his return home, having been detached from the store ship *Onward*, at Callao, on the 10th of June, and has been placed on waiting orders.

COMMISSIONED.

Ensign Frank A. Wilner to be a Master in the Navy from March 25, 1880.

PROMOTED.

Passed Assistant Engineer Edwin Wells to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from May 31, 1880.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander Chas. H. Block, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from July 12.

To Medical Director Edward Shippen for thirty days from July 12.

To Lieutenant Karl Rohrer, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from July 17.

To Lieutenant Henry B. Mansfield, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from August 2.

To Lieutenant Samuel W. Vory, attached to the Naval Academy, for two months from August 1, with permission to leave the United States.

To Lieutenant Wm. C. Gibson, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from July 22.

To Lieutenant H. O. Handy, attached to the receiving ship *Wabash*, during the month of August.

To Chief Engineer Philip Inch, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from July 20.

To Naval Constructor Philip Hitchborn, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for one month from July 16.

To Master A. A. Michelson, attached to the Nautical Almanac Office, for one month from July 15.

To Surgeon Samuel F. Shaw, attached to the receiving ship St. Louis, during the month of August.

To Chief Engineer A. H. Able, attached to the receiving ship St. Louis, for one month from July 17.

To Passed Assistant Engineer George S. Gates, for three months from July 7.

To Passed Assistant Engineer Chas. F. Nagle for three months, with permission to leave the United States.

To Master Frank Ellery, attached to the receiving ship *Wabash*, for three weeks from July 10.

To Ensign Edward J. Dorn, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from July 6.

To Passed Assistant Engineer D. P. McCartney, attached to the Navy yard, Washington, for one month from July 10.

Gunner G. W. Omensetter, attached to the New Hampshire, for one month from July 25.

APPOINTED.

Joaquin D. Castille, of Philadelphia; James D. Gatewood, of Norfolk, Va.; Joseph H. Bryan, of Washington, D. C., and Oliver Diehl, of Allentown, Pa., Assistant Surgeons in the Navy from July 6, 1880.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending July 7, 1880:

Charles Green, armorer, May 1, U. S. S. Marion.

George Hewart, quartermaster, June 29, U. S. S. Colorado, New York.

John S. Albert, chief engineer, July 3, in Philadelphia.

MARINE CORPS.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To First Lieutenant Henry C. Fisher for thirty days from August 5.

To First Lieutenant B. R. Russell for fourteen days from July 9.

To First Lieutenant Henry Whiting for fourteen days from July 10.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Captain R. L. Meade has been extended one month from July 15.

CHINESE ARSENALS.—China possesses five arsenals, controlled by natives and managed by Europeans. The Shanghai arsenal was started thirteen years ago, and is arranged for the construction of ships, small arms, projectiles, and fuses. In connection with this are powder mills, turning out 20,000 lb. a month. The Tientsin arsenal is devoted to the manufacture of powder, small arms, metallic cartridges, large projectiles, and coast gun carriages. A few years since a complete plant was laid down for making Remington rifles. The Fou Tcheou arsenal is the largest and most important, but is devoted almost exclusively to the building of vessels, many of which up to 500 horse power have been built. It is under French management, and possesses a well-directed technical school of naval architecture, marine engine construction, and navigation. The Canton arsenal possesses a good plant for making Gatling guns and gigantic small arms, intended by their proportions to produce a moral effect. One type is a magnified Remington, 8 ft. 8½ in. long (barrel 5 ft. 8 in., stock 3 ft.), and weighing 32 lb. The second type is a Spencer lock, 1 ft. 5 in. long (barrel 6 ft. long), and is of 9 in. calibre.

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MACHINE GUNS.

In the JOURNAL of June 26, we referred to an interesting paper recently read by Mr. Benjamin B. Hotchkiss before the Royal Service Institution, followed by a discussion between several other distinguished inventors of revolving guns. The subject is so important that we return to it, with the view of treating it more exhaustively. And at the outset we may state one fact of high importance, which has come out since the discussion in question, and has a pivotal bearing on it. This fact is the condemnation, at last, of the Boxer cartridge in machine guns. This miserable ammunition has long dominated the English service, and Dr. Gatling, in the discussion referred to, used the following language about it: "You will pardon me if I do not desire to fire the Gatling gun with the Boxer ammunition. That was no doubt good in its day, but it is not the best ammunition now. The solid drawn case is the cartridge adopted by all the leading nations in the world save and except England, and the day is coming when that Boxer cartridge unquestionably will become obsolete."

The day thus predicted has already come, so far as the Gatling guns are concerned, for a better ammunition will be furnished to them.

In the introduction to his essay, Mr. Hotchkiss very neatly answers the argument against machine guns based on the danger of wasteful and random firing, by which ammunition might be exhausted before the battle was half over; for he points to the modern means of rapid transport, which enable any amount of ammunition to be rapidly brought forward. Railroads follow hard after the march of an army, and some countries have introduced steam traction engines. We may add to what Mr. Hotchkiss says on this point that General Sherman speaks in his report of the Atlanta campaign about his troops fighting in front, while the whistle of the steam-engine in the rear told that the railroad had been repaired and was bringing supplies and ammunition from a base far distant directly into camp.

The Hotchkiss revolving cannon is designed to give rapidity of artillery fire; and the following is a description of it in the inventor's own language in the essay before us:

It consists of five barrels, mounted parallel to each other, around a common axis, and carried between two gun metal disks, as in the Gatling gun. This group of barrels, bearing at their front end in a gun metal frame carrying the trunnions, is rotated in front of a fixed breech block, which contains the mechanism for loading, firing, and extracting the spent cartridges. There is only one set of mechanism for all the barrels, each barrel being brought successively before the loader, striker, and extractor. The barrels do not rotate continuously as in the Gatling gun, but only make one-fifth of a turn at a time, thus bringing at each movement, the following barrel into the place occupied by the one before it. The continuous turning of the hand crank imparts this intermittent rotary motion to the barrels, and they are at rest during the period of loading, firing, and extraction. In this manner each turn of the hand crank loads one barrel, fires another, whilst the spent cartridge is being extracted from the third. This arrangement gives a very simple mechanism, consisting of only few parts, and these can be made large and strong, and, therefore, makes this gun better able to support the rough usage of regular service than other machine guns which have an independent set of mechanism for each barrel, which, of course, multiplies the number of parts and requires them to be made smaller and lighter. The mechanism of this gun has the very important advantage of not being in any way subjected to the direct shock of the discharge; this feature is attained by the peculiar manner in which the closing of the breech end of the barrel is effected.

Mr. Hotchkiss adds that of course this, like all other machine guns, uses a complete cartridge holding the projectile, the charge and the primer. The gas tight closure of the breech is effected by the metallic cartridge. This is for machine guns of large calibres a very important feature, for the continuous shock of discharge racks the mechanism. The system of extraction works very positively, and equally well at the highest elevation and the greatest depression, which latter is 30 degrees, for use on the bridge or in the tops of vessels. A feed gate allows only one cartridge to enter at a time. As soon as the cartridge is laid hold of by the extractor, the barrels again cease to revolve, and during this period the cartridge case is withdrawn and dropped to the ground. As during every stoppage of the barrels the gun is supplied with a new cartridge, and the firing and extraction is performed during this time, a continuous slow fire is kept up. Each turn of the crank gives one shot, so that when the gun is once laid and fed with sufficient rapidity, about 60 to 80 shots per minute can be fired from it.

These then are the distinctive features of the Hotchkiss mechanism :

1st. Intermittent rotation of the barrels, without rotation of the breech or mechanism.

2d. The barrels remain stationary at the moment of discharge, the loading and extraction taking place during this stop, thus suppressing the tangential motion with which the projectiles of such guns are animated at the commencement of flight, which have continuous rotating barrels, at the same time suppressing any chance of accident from a "hang fire" cartridge, as the barrels remain relatively a long time in their firing position.

3d. The employment of but one loading piston, one striker with its spring, and one extractor for all the barrels, thus giving great simplicity to the mechanism, and allowing at the same time all parts to be made sufficiently strong and heavy to sustain the rough usage of actual service.

4th. The shock of discharge is received against a massive fixed breech of considerable weight, which distributes it to the whole system; this permits the employment of charges and projectiles only limited by the weight and dimensions thought proper for the gun and carriage, so as to suit the different requirements of the service for which it is to be employed.

5th. The mechanism of the gun is disposed in such manner that no tools are necessary for dismounting or reassembling the same, and it can be done in a couple of minutes by any ordinary armorer.

The nature of material for the different parts of the gun has been chosen after the result of long experiment. Whitworth's steel is exclusively employed for the barrels. Gun metal is used for the frames, disks, and for all parts of the mechanism which are subject to sliding motion, so that it is impossible for anything to rust together if neglected and not oiled.

The inventor next describes the ammunition, which he shows to be specially and perfectly adapted to all purposes, and the different calibres—the light 1½ inch; the powerful 1½ inch; the flanking gun; the 1.85 inch naval gun; the 2 inch gun. The first named weighs 4 cwt., fires a projectile of 1 lb., and with 2½ ounces of Curtis and Harvey's No. 6 powder it attains an initial velocity of 1,410 feet, and a maximum range of 4,800 yards. This is the pattern of gun which has been adopted by the navies of France, Holland, Greece, the United States, Chili, the Argentine Republic, and now recently by Russia and Denmark. It is mostly used for the defence of vessels against torpedo boats, but can fill other purposes. A modification of it, with a 5 cwt. carriage, is for Army use; and the whole apparatus, with 300 rounds, weighs complete 28 cwt. This gun, mounted on a universal pivot, can be laid and fired at sea by one man, while another supplies ammunition—a most valuable arrangement, as the same man can then keep his gun continually trained on the torpedo boats which are rapidly changing position, and would otherwise run out of the line of fire. "The common shell is," Mr. Hotchkiss claims, "capable of completely perforating the steel plating of torpedo boats of the *Lightning* class up to a range of 2,500 yards, if striking nearly normally, and up to 2,000 yards if they strike within an oblique angle of 30 degrees. The common shell will also perforate ½ inch steel plates up to a range of 500 yards. Within 500 yards range, the shell will also completely perforate the torpedo boat when she is running end-on towards the gun, and the projectiles striking the boat at an angle of 70 degrees; they will then burst and the fragments will pass through the bulkheads and damage the machinery, etc."

The next pattern, the so-called powerful 1½ inch, has the same calibre, but the projectile and charge are heavier; this gun weighs 9 cwt., its total length is 6 feet 8 inches. The barrels are 34 calibres long. The explosive shell weighs 18½ ounces, and it attains an initial velocity of 1,503 feet, with a charge of 4 ounces of powder. The maximum range is 5,500 yards. This pattern has been adopted by Brazil and the United States; China and Turkey have also a small number of them. They were used in the United States by Gen. Miles in last year's Indian campaign; and the consternation they produced among the red men was fully set forth at the time in the columns of the JOURNAL. The weight of the gun, carriage, and limber, with 300 rounds of ammunition, is about 40 cwt. A six

gun battery of these guns, even at only 60 rounds per minute, which is small, would throw each minute 420 lbs. of iron, consisting of 360 explosive shells, producing about 7,900 dangerous fragments.

The flanking gun is the variety of the Hotchkiss cannon recently adopted by the French War Department for flanking the ditches of fortifications:

This gun has a calibre of 1.85 inches; it fires a canister shot containing 24 hardened bullets of 1½ ounces each. By a peculiar arrangement of the rifling of the barrels, of which each one has a different pitch, it is made possible to sweep the whole ditch with a dense and regularly divided storm of bullets, from about 30 feet from the muzzle of the gun down to the end, which may be 300 yards or more. The gun is sighted and fixed once for all in the *caponière*, so that, in a surprise during day or night it is only necessary to turn the crank, and the gun will discharge 60 to 80 canister shots per minute, consisting of 1,500 to 2,000 balls of sufficient weight to destroy scaling ladders and such like. If necessary, explosive shell can be used with this gun as well as canister shot. On one occasion 300 dummies were put up in the ditch, distributed loosely all over it from one end to the other, and after firing 60 rounds only fourteen of them were untouched by the bullets.

The great advantage of this gun is of course that it is entirely fixed and requires no sighting, and has no lateral motion, so that smoke, darkness, or excitement do not interfere with its work; there is a kind of long inclined trough which carries 40 cartridges, these roll into the gun when the crank is turned, whilst a man continues to feed ammunition into the trough as fast as it is consumed.

The 1.85 inch naval gun was constructed at the instance of the French navy, and fires a shell and a hardened pointed steel shot of 9 lbs. 8 ounces in weight, with an initial velocity of 1,490 feet. The gun weighs 11 cwt., and, besides an elevating apparatus, worked by the left hand, has a trigger for discharging the gun; this allows a third man to be employed, who has to furnish the motive power by turning the hand crank; in this case it is placed on the side as in the "Gatling." At point blank range the steel shot passes completely through 1½ inch steel plates, the shell perforates 1 inch steel plates and bursts after having passed through them.

The largest revolving cannon made by Mr. Hotchkiss has a calibre of a little over 2 inches; it fires a shell weighing about 4 lbs., with 1,500 feet velocity. This gun works with nearly the same ease as the lighter guns; of course the rapidity of fire is less, as the ammunition cannot be fed into the gun with the same facility as lighter cartridges.

The discussion which followed the essay was very instructive. Lieut. Armit, R. N., the first speaker, after speaking of the Gatling gun as the first machine gun ever invented, and contrasting with its excellence the total inefficiency, in actual warfare, of its successor, the French Martigay—an inefficiency of which he was a personal witness, said :

The first gun invented—the Gatling gun—has been the most generally adopted; and from what we have heard this evening, it seems that the gun before us is really and truly a Gatling gun. I can scarcely see any difference between the Hotchkiss and Gatling guns. Here we have, so to speak, a Gatling gun with a large bore. It is perfectly competent to the inventor of the Gatling to give us a weapon of any calibre. In this Hotchkiss gun that you have before you, there is one defect, I think, you will all detect. Supposing the extractor failed to act, by drawing off the head of the cartridge, there would be no remedy; you would have to cease firing till you had remedied the defect, and to do that you would have to take out the whole mechanism and use an extractor or other tool which I suppose would be supplied for the purpose. In the Gatling, as I have seen to be the case, the lock would be taken out, and the gun could be fired in about two seconds with the same rapidity as before, the one cartridge being thrown out. Then, again, with regard to the rotary motion in this gun. The axes of the barrels are not parallel; but in the Gatling the axes are all parallel. Then, again, you have in this gun a hand scattering motion. I think, in action, an automatic scattering motion, only to be used when required, would certainly be more advantageous than having to depend upon a man accurately working his body to point and scatter; because a man in action is disturbed from various causes, such as shell whizzing over his head and bursting around, bullets, dust, stones, etc., all flying about him, together with comrades falling beside him. All this must, to a certain extent, unnerve a man, and he may not keep his eye exactly on the enemy, he may fire too high or too low. He has seen the demand for a heavy calibre of gun caused by the advent of torpedo boats, and he has brought out a gun very similar, in my opinion, to the Gatling. In doing so, he has, perhaps, gone ahead of the inventor of the Gatling, but I do not think he has done anything which it is not equally competent for the Gatling to do. The calibre can always be increased in any system so long as weight is no object. You could have a machine gun of any size or bore if you had the means of moving it about. In action, safety is of course the great thing in all firearms. If the firearm is not safe to the man handling it, he can have but very little confidence in it, and you do not get the use out of it that you should. This gun, with the exception of jamming, which is possible, appears to be perfectly safe, because the principle, so far as it goes, is exactly similar to the Gatling.

Lieut. Campbell, R. N., said he thought that "the Hotchkiss gun goes very far to gain the good opinion of naval officers, on the ground of simplicity of arrangement. If inventors would always remember that requirement, I think they would be more successful. The lecturer seemed to confine his gun entirely to repelling attacks by torpedo boats, but I think it has a much higher business before it. I think in a fleet action in approaching the enemy the power to sweep his decks is a very important one, and these revolving guns have great work before them in that respect."

Adm. ra Jasper Selwyn said that "we must thank

Mr. Hotchkiss for having taken us a little further in advance than Dr. Gatling had done. Whether Dr. Gatling will not turn the tables on him, and by-and-by produce something better, is a great question for those who have to be shot at. Mr. Hotchkiss has given us a power of sighting and firing in a single hand. It is quite certain that the one man who is guiding and directing at the same time can do much more than can be done by any machinery with a rolling ship, or by any combination of men, some of whom have to do one thing and some another."

Mr. Nordenfeldt then took up the discussion, and said :

The ballistical condition of a 1½-inch gun ought to be about 2 lbs. bullet, and 1,600 or 1,700 feet velocity. Mr. Hotchkiss has been persuaded to go away from his original idea by cutting short his barrels, and diminishing the power of penetration of the 16-oz. bullet to the same that I have with my 7-oz. bullet, and thereby I consider destroying the greatest advantages which he otherwise would have had with the gun. A smaller calibre of gun is not allowed by the International Convention to fire shells, consequently in a 1½-inch bore you can have shells which you cannot have in a smaller bore. But I speak about the great advantage of machine guns, not only as against torpedo boats, but in general use, and a shell of this calibre, and with Mr. Hotchkiss' low penetrative power against a plate at a short angle, is utterly useless. A solid bullet is not. Mr. Hotchkiss has also steel pointed bullets; he admits the fact that solid bullets have great advantage for certain special purposes, but when he has a solid bullet of 1½-inch bore he ought to have a bullet twice its weight, and of three times its penetrative power. I cannot help thinking if you have the same penetration with the 7-oz. bullet as you have with the 16-oz., and if you can fire 7-oz. bullets four or five times more quickly, there is a distinct advantage in the smaller calibre, admitting of course that when Mr. Hotchkiss comes to his longer barrel, he is getting much nearer perfection than in the sea gun as now exhibited. As I said system and calibre are entirely different. His revolving system I do not like because he fires single shots, and because if one barrel gets damaged the gun becomes useless. In his gun the laying arrangement looks very convenient, and is very "talking," if I may use the word. It strikes people as excessively convenient, but it is really far from convenient. It is extremely difficult to lay from the shoulder with accuracy and after each single shot, a gun fixed on a pivot, like the one before us.

Dr. Gatling then made the following interesting contribution to the discussion :

I see in the gun before me, as has been observed by several speakers, the very striking features of the Gatling gun, though it is not a Gatling gun in all its details; it is also a gun of larger calibre than the Gatling guns have been made heretofore. I believe that there will be need of machine guns of small and large calibres, and I would say in connection with this detail, that the Gatling gun admits of calibres of any size; it is simply a question of weight of metal. The Gatling, being the first of its kind, was ahead, if I may say so, of the ammunition, for even in America no one could make ammunition that was perfect, and I can say with safety that the Gatling gun has fired more worthless ammunition away than perhaps any gun in the world, and it had to take the discredit of all the bad ammunition that was made years ago. It was, however, the best that we could do. They did not know in America how to anneal the copper, and they did not know that certain kinds of copper were better than other kinds of copper. One of the little secrets they have in America is this: the copper "mined pure," in the Lake Superior district, having no foreign substance mixed with it, is of much greater strength and ductility than ordinary copper, and its use is one of the secrets of the success of the cartridge makers in America. Another is, that they have learned to anneal the copper, and not to burn or destroy the material. I have seen cartridges made so perfectly that there is no trouble now. The day of bad cartridges in America has passed, unless now and then they use up an old lot that were rejected years ago. On one occasion I was invited to a trial of a Gatling gun, which the Navy had purchased, at Fort Madison. They fired 100,000 rounds without a hitch or any interruption in the mechanism, 64,000 being fired continuously in the presence of a large number of the officers of the Army and Navy without their wiping the barrels out or stopping to clean the gun. That is an ordeal such as, in my judgment, no other gun has been put to. In Her Majesty's service they have not improved Gatlings, for the guns in the English service are all fed on the side, whereas the feed should be right in the centre. Machine guns may be of different calibres. A light gun that you could pick up and move about quickly to any position, and place it anywhere, is what is much desired. For instance, I have a little Gatling gun weighing 105 lbs, that I would fire against any gun that Mr. Hotchkiss can produce at a thousand or twelve hundred yards range, and beat him in the number of hits. Furthermore, my solid bullets, made of hardened lead, will give more penetration than the fragments from his shell. I should like to have a friendly contest with him upon the subject, but I will use the metallic cartridge. With that I can fire a thousand rounds a minute when the men understand their work and there will be no interruption. I say, however, if the Gatling gun could not be made of larger calibre, Mr. Hotchkiss would have the field entirely for torpedo service, because it is absolutely necessary to have larger calibres for sinking torpedo boats. There is, however, no trouble in making the Gatling gun of any size. I am now constructing some Gatlings of large calibre, and I may also state for the information of gentlemen present, that I have a particular gun, not embodying the principle of the original Gatling, which I intend to bring out very soon. This gun I think will fire missiles of more than a pound weight, and will do the work of the Hotchkiss gun, or the large Gatling, if you please, and this new type of gun will not weigh so much, nor will it be so expensive in its construction as is the case in existing systems of machine guns.

After some remarks by Mr. Koerner, in further explanation of the Hotchkiss gun, the discussion closed. Our readers will agree with us that considering the magnitude of the rival interests involved, it was exceedingly frank, fair, and courteous, as well as professionally interesting and valuable.

THE result of the consultation of General Pope commanding Department of Missouri, and General Hatch, commanding District of New Mexico, at Santa Fe, has been that the large commands in the field will be disbanded into small bodies, who will thoroughly

scur the middle and lower parts of New Mexico, hundreds of miles in extent, and of excessively rugged character, so as to ascertain at once the return of Victoria's band from Old Mexico, and also to give the larger part of the command—in all 800 or 900 men—to Col. Buell, 15th Infantry, for his expedition to the Navajo country.

THE SPANISH MYSTERY.

ALTHOUGH the orders of the *Tennessee* are necessarily for the guidance of that vessel only, and not for hawking about the streets, we have reason to believe that her visit to the West Indies will not be unconnected with the recent outrages upon the two American fruit vessels, the *Eunice P. Newcomb* and the *Etel A. Merritt*, which report that they were recently fired upon, on their way home from Jamaica, by a cruiser carrying the Spanish colors.

Of the facts of the firing and the subsequent boarding and search, there is, we think, no reasonable doubt, as it is hardly to be supposed that the stories of both vessels are sheer fabrication. The affidavit of Captain Rand, of the *Merritt*, Philadelphia vessel, is now on file at Washington.

The statement of Capt. Anderson, of the *Newcomb*, was not in the form of an affidavit, but was given to the Collector of the Port of Boston, and the *Newcomb* returned to Jamaica before an affidavit was secured.

In these two statements we have a clear account of an obvious outrage. But was it committed by a vessel of the Spanish Navy? This the Spanish authorities positively deny. One Thomas Barr, of the *Merritt*, in his affidavit, supporting Capt. Rand's, said that he had read the name of the Spanish steamer, and thinks that it was *Nuncio* or *Nuneo*. But no vessel of either of these names, or any resembling them, is in the Spanish navy. Was the steamer, then, a pirate? This supposition also has its difficulties.

It hardly seems possible for the *Tennessee* to throw much light on this mystery, but it will do no harm to try. If the outrage was committed by a Spanish vessel, reparation will be demanded, and, in fact, probably tendered. But there is thus far some obscurity in the facts.

Walter G. Jones, U. S. Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, sends the *Philadelphia Times* this memorandum made in 1875, when on duty in the West Indies, being a note of one of the vessels of the Spanish squadron on service in Cuban Waters: "Vasco Nunez de Balboa. A wooden side-wheel sloop-of-war, brig-rigged, of about 1,200 tons; carries 200 men; speed, about 10 knots; horse-power, 350; has a battery of five guns, consisting of four 68-pounders on wooden carriages in broadside on quarter-deck, and one 60-pounder Parrot rifle on wooden carriage in stern-port." He suggests that *Nuneo* may be the word which Barr mistook for *Nuncio* or *Nuneo*.

On the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, Colburn's *United Service Magazine* says: "Brother Jonathan" has for some time contested the palm of superiority with us in periodical literature. The brochures that at the present day issue from the press on the Western side of the Atlantic, are no mean rivals of their prototypes in the older countries. Of the specimens that have of late years found their way into European libraries, clubs, and reading rooms, *The Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States*, published by Messrs. Church, of Broadway, New York, occupies, in a literary and artistic point of view, one of the first places. The subjects are not only varied and in a high degree interesting, but in their discussion there is exhibited a research, an intimate knowledge of the subjects treated of, and superior powers of description not surpassed by any periodical, either European or American, of the present day; whilst the style and mechanical get up of the work leaves nothing to be desired in that particular. If our space admitted of it we would like to deal at length with some of the many interesting articles that make up this very attractive little volume. There is no article in it that will not repay an attentive perusal, but we would wish especially to invite attention to that on "Education in its relation to the Military profession," by Professor P. S. Michie, United States Military Academy, as it supplies valuable information and suggestions on a subject of absorbing interest at the present day. We congratulate Messrs. Church on the result of their efforts, and strongly commend their book to our friends.

The *United Service Gazette* (London), of June 5, gives an extended notice of the second number of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States," which it says is "ably written and read-

able throughout." After a résumé of the several articles, the *Gazette* concludes by remarking that "the second number of this publication reflects so much credit on editor, contributors, and publishers, that we can only express regret that it is a quarterly instead of a monthly publication." *Broad Arrow* says: "Very instructive papers are to be found in the April number of this new periodical, to which we give a hearty welcome. Gen. W. T. Sherman discourses upon military law, and Professor Michie upon education in its relation to the military profession. Lieutenant Totten describes his war game 'Strategos,' and Brigadier-General Abbot the School of Submarine Mining at Willet's Point, and lastly Major Sanger contributes, from personal observation, an account of the artillery and fortifications of China and Japan, as also a description of the artillery of Persia. We hope this excellent American military journal will obtain in this country the circulation and success it deserves."

THERE are still six or seven vacancies to be filled in the Army. It is not probable that any more appointments will be made until after the return to Washington of the Secretary of War. Some of the most intelligent of the non-commissioned officers who were examined for promotion were ineligible for appointment on account of age.

BURNOS AYRES has sensibly thought better of her project of secession from the rest of the Argentine Republic, and now all is quiet on the La Plata.

THE 17th annual reunion of the 3d Army Corps of the Potomac took place on the evening of July 3 at the Stockton House, Cape May, and was much enjoyed.

MRS. GEN. BLAKE and her daughters, the Misses Wood, have gone to Manhattan Beach.

ADMIRAL BADFORD and his family are at Media, Pennsylvania.

GEN. W. H. FRENCH has taken the house No. 1,315 N street, Washington.

COMMANDER KANE has gone for the summer with his family to Altoona.

MRS. CRAIG, née ALVORD, has gone to Rock Creek.

ASSISTANT SURGEON-GENERAL CRANE has removed to his new residence, No. 1,909 F street. Mrs. Crane has gone to her summer residence at Shaker Island.

LTC.-COL WHITTEMORE, Ordnance Department, has taken the house 2,026 G street, recently vacated by Col. Larned.

The President has taken up his residence for the summer at the Soldier's Home.

MR. AND MRS. KILBURN, of Columbus, Ohio, the parents of Mrs. Gen. Potter, are visiting at the Soldier's Home.

GEN. GETTY has gone to the mountains of Virginia for the summer.

The family of Dr. Gibbs, U. S. Navy, are summering at Holly Springs, near Carlisle, Pa.

GENERAL MACFEELEY, Commissary General, is visiting at Carlisle, Pa.

COL GILMAN, Commissary of Subsistence, who relieved Gen. Barriger in the office of the Commissary-General, is with his family at No. 924, 14th street.

MAJ. LYFORD, Ordnance Corps, having been placed in command of Frankford Arsenal, Maj. Parker will superintend the direction of the Powder Depot at Dover, New Jersey.

The representative of the *Pioneer Press*, who sought to obtain some information from Gen. Sherman concerning Gen. Hancock's private correspondence, reports that, without a shade of hesitation, Gen. Sherman stated that he had long maintained a correspondence with Gen. Hancock, and that he possessed an extensive file of his letters, which he held as sacred as if they were from a brother; that their contents should never be known except at the request of the writer.

CHAPLAIN ELIJAH W. HAGER, of the Navy, died at the home of his son-in-law, at Chicago, July 7. He was born at Skaneateles, N. Y., in 1819. At one time he was Chaplain of the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y. In 1860 he was Rector of All Saint's Church, Worcester, Mass., and, after holding the appointment some time, he became Rector of St. George's Church, Utica, N. Y. He entered the service March 1, 1873, as an appointee from New York, but had only ten months' sea service. He was Chaplain on board the training ship *Minnesota*, and he subsequently served at Norfolk, Va., and later at Washington, which was his last station. The body was taken East, on July 8, for burial at his birthplace.

GEN. JAS. R. HAWLEY, M. C., has assumed the presidency of the American Exchange, London.

We regret to announce the fatal termination of the sickness of Chief Engineer John S. Albert, U. S. Navy, which we reported last week. He entered the Navy as Third Assistant Engineer a quarter of a century ago, Sept. 8, 1855, and had risen to the rank of Lieut.-Commander in his corps. He was in Paraguay expedition in 1855, and during the War of the Rebellion served in the Mohawk Home Squadron, and on the Housatonic S. A. Squadron. After the war he was on special duty in New York, served as Fleet Engineer S. P. Squadron, as a member Board of Examiners, and on the *Pocahontas*, *Lackawanna*, and *Quinnebaug*, his last service being with the latter vessel. He died in Philadelphia last Saturday, July 3d, his age being 45 years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold him responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

LETTER FROM GEN. A. A. HUMPHREYS.

No. 1,822 I STREET,
WASHINGTON, July 4, 1880.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

The brief report published in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of July 3 of Gen. Miles's testimony before the Warren Court of Inquiry conveys an erroneous impression of my action on the 31st of March. On that day I was at the left of my line, as I expected the severe fighting to be in that vicinity. The 2d Corps, which I commanded, was in front of the enemy's strongly entrenched position, and was attacking it at intervals on a line over three miles long.

Suddenly, near midday, a heavy musketry fire commenced in a part of Gen. Warren's 5th Corps, in advance on my left. Certain signs indicated that this part of Gen. Warren's command was being pressed back, and I ordered Gen. Miles to hold his available brigades ready to advance quickly and attack the enemy. At the same time I ordered Gen. Mott (on Miles's right) to extend his division to the left, so as to leave as much as possible of Gen. Miles's division free to act.

The indications mentioned increasing, I called to Gen. Miles to ride out with me to see what was going on. We had not gone far when we met Capt. Winslow, of Gen. Warren's staff, who, in answer to my inquiries, stated that Gen. Warren needed assistance, and added that he had been sent to order up Griffin's division. I pointed out to him where he would find Gen. Griffin's command, and then, turning to General Miles, at once ordered him to advance as quickly as possible and strike the enemy on their left flank, which he did promptly. I also ordered Gen. Mott to extend his left still further, so as to set free all of Miles's division, and to keep up his connection and co-operate with him. After these orders had been given and the troops had already gone forward I communicated with Gen. Meade, informing him of what I had done. What I had to do was plain. The case was a simple one, and I needed no authority, advice, or suggestion as to what I should do, but acted at once upon my own judgment of the facts. It never occurred to me to consult Gen. Meade. No one ever needed or asked my assistance in the field without receiving it promptly, and sometimes to my own detriment. Gen. Hunton made a clear statement of the effect of Miles's attack, and also of the succeeding operations of the day.

At midnight of the 1st of April, in compliance with orders from Gen. Meade, I sent Gen. Miles's division down the White Oak road to strengthen Gen. Sheridan's command, under a susposable exigency. All possibility of the occurrence of that exigency passed away at daylight of the 2d of April, and I accordingly resumed the command of Miles's division in the morning of the 2d of April, some time before it reached the junction of the Claiborne and White Oak roads.

I ask the publication of this in the *JOURNAL*, and am, Very respectfully,

A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major-General.

LINEAL PROMOTION.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Of all the communications, pro and con, that have appeared in the *JOURNAL* for years on the subject of "Lineal Promotion," that of Capt. F. A. Kendall, 26th Infantry, is one of the very best. From first to last it may be taken as "Gospel" on the subject of which it treats. The writer has always been a strong advocate of lineal promotion of lieutenants, being of the opinion that there were no just grounds for making any distinction between them and captains; but as Captain Kendall says regarding the proposition to rectify dates of promotions which have already been made, "their plan is a delusion." "The gem puzzle conundrum of 14, 18, 15 is simply play to the combinations that would arise under the devised plan of the petitioners." If the advocates of lineal promotion wish to succeed they must be satisfied in asking that the law shall be changed so as to affect all future promotions, for they may rest assured that Congress will never touch it with a retrospective clause inserted in any changes proposed. The latter day advocates of "Lineal Promotion" are asking too much; let them confine themselves to the original petition which simply asked that section 1204 be amended and defined, so that promotion by seniority would obtain in each arm of the service, from second lieutenant up, in the future. It is utterly futile to attempt to regulate all the promotions which have taken place since section 1204 was adopted, and it is safe to predict that the Congress will never touch it in any such shape; in fact, the past session of Congress has shown very conclusively that the members of both Senate and House are rather inclined to "sit down" on the whole matter, and, probably, it would be just as well if they did, because, as before stated, the present advocates of the system of lineal promotion are going too far in their demands, and beginning to be unreasonable in their expectations to pass a measure that would, to a certain extent, upset the whole Army, as far as the commissioned officers are concerned.

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COURTS-MARTIAL.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The remarks of "Centurion" on your page 993 strike me with great force. We have heard a great deal about equalizing punishments, from O'Brien down. Now, is a very general equalization at all desirable? How can you equalize corrections for a guilt with wide limits? All offenses are not alike; all descriptions are not

alike; all drunks are not alike. Where the degree of facts is alike, the circumstances surrounding will affect materially the prejudice that the lapse has wrought to the public service. With some, a deserter is a deserter; but there are desertions and desertions.

One class of these the law distinguishes—that in face of the enemy. But in all there are great differences which language would fail to fix the degree of, and which can only be balanced in the subtle alembic of the judge's mind.

Few hold that a desertion from a recruiting depot, after a week's pork and beans, supplemented by change of life-association and home sickness, should rank with one on the Plains, where the man is supposed to be seasonned to the ordinary inconveniences of the new life, has learnt his cost and his value to the country, and whose probable serious work is before him. A desertion at Newport barracks ranks different in most minds from one on our eastern Canada frontier, where both sides are filled with deserters the one from the other, and where neither thanks the other for the thus-acquired citizen.

Yes, "Centurion," I have often asked myself where would go some of the learned reviews of cases, if the reviewed court should have the opportunity to explain back. We have to confess, nevertheless, that our courts sometimes stultify themselves immensely. A couple of laughable cases present themselves to my mind. After adjournment the judge-advocate and a member of a court were travelling home, and the trial coming up in conversation, J. A. said, "The conviction will be disapproved." M.: "Why so?" J. A.: "Because in your recommendation to mercy you express a doubt of the criminality, since it was attested to by but one witness, and he of lower social standing than the accused. Now, if such doubt existed, it should have gone to the credit of the accused before the finding." M.: "I never signed such recommendation." J. A. unrolls the Proceedings and shows M.'s signature, and reads a number of causes for recommendation, and at last "because that in the minds of some of the members of the court there was the doubt," etc. "Of course," says J. A., "the doubt was in the minds of those signing." M.: "I signed for the first reasons; I wouldn't have been such a fool as to give the last."

Another reviewing authority quoted the company commander's recommendation in remitting sentence, when he it had been who discovered the facts on which the charges were founded. In explaining he said he had recommended on the ground of character, others on different grounds, and all grounds had been consolidated, and this all signed.

No doubt it is the duty of a reviewing authority to bring into accord the absolute differences between the abstract estimates that courts put upon precisely the same offence. Say that there is, for our country, a large garrison supplying officers for two courts, you will not fail to hear guard house bird No. 1 address bird No. 2, "I got off easy; old Smith was on my court, but you'll have old Brown, and faith he'll have no pity on you." Courts appear to have "personal equations" that the reviewing authority has to bring into accordance. Great caution is needed in this, however, for some men need a sterner chastisement to prevent recurrence of offence than do others, and the court is generally the best judge of that. Chastisement is to prevent future wrong; it cannot undo, and seldom can even partially remedy the wrong already done.

"Centurion" touches on another difficulty—of leveling punishment upward. This appears to be impossible in our Service. It is very common in the British. The writer was once present at Malden, when the then Lieut.-colonel of the Royal Canadian Rifles reconvened a court to reconsider its sentence, which he declared to be incomparably small with the finding. They met and adjudged a greater, admitting in conversation that the court thought it had been too lenient the first time. When was ever an American court known to do such a thing? Yet I have known members of such to blush when years after they were shown their own butt-headed record. Before a record should be seriously marred the judge-advocate of its court should be personally examined, and he should be able and prepared to give the reviewing authority all the opinions advanced on the court, but be prohibited from pleading anew his views.

RONREVOG.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL MULLANY.

LAKE MOHONK, MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
NEW PALTZ, ULSTER CO., NEW YORK,

July 6th, 1880.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I note in the JOURNAL of July 3d a letter over the signature of Commodore C. H. Wells, in which he takes exception to a paragraph in my letter, published in the JOURNAL of June 26, in which I stated the fact that from my position on the *Oneida*'s poop deck I never saw Commodore (then Lieut.-Com.) Wells during our passage by the forts into Mobile Bay, the 5th of August, 1864, which, in my opinion, created the inference that he could not have been personally cognizant of the time at which each event occurred on board the *Oneida*; certainly, I am not responsible for any deductions, inimical to himself, he may think proper to draw from that paragraph.

I must say, however, I am surprised that Commodore Wells should have received, read, and used a letter which he says is marked *confidential*. I have no recollection of the exact contents of that letter, nor have I a copy of it, but presume from the date he gives it is one I wrote to the late Vol. Lieut. C. W. Wilson, requesting him to put in writing, in accordance with his promise, the statements he made to me verbally, on two different occasions, regarding the conduct of Commodore (then Lieut.-Com.) Wells during the Mobile fight, the only reply to which is a telegram which I still have in my possession, to the following effect: "Boston, 6-26, 1872. Will prepare report; affliction, sickness prevented before. C. W. Wilson."

Whatever is contained in that letter was predicated upon Mr. Wilson's verbal statements, and had I received a written reply, Commodore Wells would have been furnished with a copy. Statements similar to those made to me, I am informed, Wilson made several years subsequently to another officer.

My letter published in the JOURNAL of May 26 was written to correct errors contained in an article under the caption of Captain Jouett's case, regarding my service aboard the *Oneida* during the Mobile fight, and I hope it has accomplished that purpose.

I shall be absent from my home for about three months, without access to letters, books, or papers; therefore scarcely feel disposed to continue a correspondence that can, at best, lead to no satisfactory results. I shall, however, take care to place upon the files of the Navy Department, in addition to what is already there, ample evidence to sustain me in the position I have taken in this case, viz., that I was not wounded until the fight was virtually over.

Respectfully, etc.,
J. R. MULLANY,
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy.

SUBMARINE TOPOGRAPHY.—The New York *Herald* reports that the coast survey steamer *Blake*, Commander J. R. Bartlett, U. S. Navy, recently returned from a cruise taking soundings, serial temperatures, etc., in the course of the Gulf Stream, under instructions from C. P. Patterson, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has brought some very interesting data in regard to the depths of the western portion of the Caribbean Sea, which render it very probable that a large portion of the supply for the Gulf Stream passes through this passage, and that the current extends in it to the depth of 300 fathoms. Soundings were taken between Hayti and Jamaica, developing a general depth between these islands not exceeding 800 fathoms, except where broken by a remarkably deep channel connecting the waters of the main Caribbean south of St. Domingo, with those north of Jamaica. This channel runs close to Hayti with a greatest depth of 1,200 fathoms, and a general depth 1,000 fathoms. A line of soundings was run from St. Jago de Cuba to the east end of Jamaica, where a depth of 3,000 fathoms was found twenty-five miles south of Cuba. This deep place was found by subsequent soundings to be the eastern end of an immense deep valley extending from between Cuba and Jamaica to the westward, south to the Cayman Islands well up into the bay of Honduras. The Cayman Islands and the Mysterious Bank were found to be summits of mountains belonging to a submarine extension (exceedingly steep on its southern slope) of the range running along the southeastern side of Cuba. The serial temperatures agree, in relation to depth, with those obtained in the Gulf of Mexico by Lieut.-Commander Sigsbee, and in the eastern Caribbean by Commander Bartlett. At depths greater than 600 or 700 fathoms the bottom was always found to be calcareous ooze composed of pteropod shells with small particles of coral.

Soundings and serial temperature being the special objects of the cruise dredgings were only incidentally attempted, for the purpose of reconnoitering, as it were, the ground, and it was found that the area passed over was not nearly so rich in animal life as that in which dredgings were made last year under the lee of the Windward Islands, at the eastward of the Caribbean Sea.

The development of the extraordinary submarine valley in the Western Caribbean Sea is a matter of great interest, considered as a physical feature. This valley extends in length 700 statute miles from between Jamaica and Cuba nearly to the head of the Bay of Honduras, with an average breadth of eighty miles. Curving around between Mysterious Bank and Yuatan, and running along between Cuba and the ridge of the Caymans for a distance of 430 miles, with a breadth of 105 miles, it covers an area of over 85,000 square miles, having a depth nowhere less than 2,000 fathoms, except at two or three points (the summits of submarine mountains), with a greatest depth, twenty miles south of the Grand Cayman, of 3,428 fathoms, thus making the low island of Grand Cayman, scarcely 20 feet above the sea, the summit of a mountain 20,568 feet above the bottom of the submarine valley beside it—an altitude exceeding that of any mountain on the North American Continent above the level of the sea, and giving an altitude to the highest summit of Blue Mountain, in Jamaica, above the bottom of the same valley, of nearly 29,000 feet—an altitude as great, probably, as that of the loftiest summit of the Himalayas above the level of the sea. For the deepest portion of this great submarine valley the superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey has adopted the name of "Bartlett Deep."

MILITARY INVENTIONS.

The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To W. H. Baker, of Syracuse, N. Y., for a breech-loading fire-arm.

To B. E. Valentine, Brooklyn, for a cartridge, designed for rifle practice at short range with a large calibre rifle.

To Alois Schneider, of San Francisco, for a magazine fire-arm. The cartridge is received from the magazine on the top of the breech block. The latter has an intermittent movement, and rests, when the cartridge is in line with the barrel, long enough to allow the cartridge to be forced into the chamber by the vibrating extractor, which is in rear of the cartridge at the beginning of the closing movement, but passes to the front of the flange when the cartridge is in the chamber.

To Messrs. L. S. Day and B. S. Lewis, of New Haven, Conn., for a feed attachment to metallic cartridge crimping machine.

To E. G. Parkhurst, of Hartford, Conn., for a machine gun.

To Addison Pease, of Montevideo, for a magazine fire arm. The feed-bar is provided with an adjustment by which the arm is adapted to cartridges of different lengths.

To William H. Bell, Sr., of Baltimore, Md., for a revolving fire arm.

To E. G. Parkhurst, of Hartford, Conn., for a cartridge packing case.

To B. H. Williams, of New York, for a revolving fire arm (reissue).

To E. G. Parkhurst, of Hartford, Conn., for a cartridge feed case for machine guns.

To William R. Finch, of Eureka, Cal., for a breech-loading fire arm. The first part of the downward movement of the guard-lever turns a crank-lever pivoted to the breech-block, moving its upper end backward to disengage a spring-locking bolt from a recess in the rear face of the breech-block. The latter is then free to move, and the further movement of the guard-lever opens the breech.

To Lewis W. Spencer, of New York, for a line throwing gun. The line is attached to the base of the projectile and is passed through an opening in the breech. When the gun is discharged the line is drawn through said opening.

THE WARREN COURT OF INQUIRY.

We resume our record in this prolonged but interesting and important case, whose chief feature the past week has been the examination of Gen. Warren. We may first mention, however, that Recorder Langdon brought to the attention of the court some alterations which Gen. Sheridan wished made in his testimony. In the course of his examination before the court, Gen. Sheridan made a statement that he had marched an infantry force sixty miles in twelve hours, in Oregon, in 1858 or 1859. Upon reading his own statement in the proof sheets, Gen. Sheridan concluded to modify it, and asked to be allowed to do so, on the ground that it was made inadvertently. Mr. Stickney said that Gen. Sheridan had not made his statement inadvertently at all, but had most pertinaciously clung to it when pressed for the date and place of the extraordinary march. Gen. Augur said that the court would not permit testimony to be modified unless by consent of counsel. Mr. Stickney said that while he would not formally object, yet he would not consent to the modification of testimony which he was satisfied was given inadvertently. The court ruled that the evidence cannot be changed, but stated that Gen. Sheridan might insert any explanation he wished to make. On the proof sheets Gen. Sheridan had changed his statement to one that he had marched infantry at a rate of five miles an hour for a short time.

On Thursday, July 1, Capt. and Bvt. Col. A. M. Randal, 1st Artillery, who was colonel of the 2d New York Cavalry, in Devin's division, at Five Forks, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the Regular Army for gallant and meritorious services in that special battle, testified. He recalled that the orders to the cavalry were to assault when they heard heavy infantry firing on their right. He had been dozing during the afternoon, and remembered waking up at 4 o'clock, looking at his watch, and remarking that the attack would have to begin pretty soon if they were going to accomplish anything before sundown. A very few minutes after heavy firing was heard on the right, and they advanced to the assault. Their first charge was repulsed, and they charged again. Again they were driven back; it was very late in the afternoon when the final charge was sounded, and they went over the enemy's works, which, at that point, were on the further side of the road. There were two guns playing upon his men in front, and the conflict was, for a few minutes, a very hot one. The infantry were not in the rebel works when his troops went over, but witness saw them advancing upon the right within five minutes after they obtained possession. He remembered seeing Gen. Griffin and Gen. Sheridan advancing at the head of the troops. His men had already taken possession of the two pieces of artillery and were about to turn them upon the foe when a rebel deserter told him the guns were disabled. Witness took the wormer and ascertained that such was the fact. It was his impression that Gen. Sheridan was riding ahead of the troops, who were coming on at double quick, shouting and yelling. But there were no United States infantry there when witness' regiment captured the Forks and took possession of the artillery. He was very sure of that, although the capture had been claimed by other parties. He would say, however, that the cavalry took the works, because the flank movement of the infantry was important.

After they had taken possession, and the infantry had come up, the witness was ordered to mount his men and pursue the enemy down the White Oak road. They moved down on the line of the works, rather to the south of them, however, and had a pretty sharp little fight with the enemy at the Gillian house. But, as a rule, the fighting was desultory. As they rode down the White Oak road in pursuit of the enemy, the infantry were on their right. Witness saw the rebels on the north of the works make a stand in the Gillian field against the advance of our infantry. The stand did not last long, and was the only one witness saw during their pursuit.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Gardner the witness described a short fight at the Gillian house in the morning. His men did not obtain possession of the house, and when the artillery opened upon them witness ordered them to fall back.

Col. Stagg, who commanded the first brigade of Devin's division at the battle of Five Forks, testified that his brigade was stationed on the right of the Five Forks road, and held the centre of Devin's division. They first heard volly firing on their right some time before 5 o'clock. Witness saw the charge of Col. Maxwell when a part of his brigade went over the works. It was between 4 and 5 o'clock when this charge was made, and Col. Maxwell fell.

Gen. Warren then took the stand. He said he was appointed to the command of the 5th Corps in May, 1864. He had previously had temporary command of the 2d Corps after the battle of Gettysburg, where Gen. Hancock was severely wounded. Gen. Warren was first questioned respecting the series of movements that culminated at Five Forks in a decisive battle. The general order to make this movement required him to initiate it by putting his troops in motion at 3 o'clock A. M., March 29. They started at 3 A. M., and about 10 o'clock in the forenoon his advance was in the vicinity of Dinwiddie Court-house, having moved south across Rawlton Creek, taking the road to Dinwiddie Court-house, which they followed as far as its junction with the Quaker road, then turned up the latter and crossed Gravelly Run. His advance had a sharp engagement with a division of the enemy near an old saw mill, and drove them back with considerable loss, to the junction of the Quaker and Boydton plank road. This engagement cost Griffin's division 367 killed and wounded. The battle began about sundown, and it was dark when the men bivouacked along Gravelly Run for the night.

Soon after going into camp it began to rain heavily; but on the morning of March 30, disregarding the condition of the country, Gen. Griffin was advanced, with heavy skirmishing, up the Boydton plank road, so as to confine the enemy, near Burgess's Mill, to his works along the White Oak road. The same morning Gen. Warren ordered Ayres to make a reconnaissance in a westerly direction, so as to develop the enemy's position along the White Oak road as far as the point where their lines turned northward toward Hatcher's Run. Gen. Warren accompanied the division on this errand, and directed the occupation of the road by our pickets during the evening. Gen. Ayres's command was now pushed forward so far that they could see what was going on along the line of the White Oak road. Early on the morning of March 31, toward daylight, Gen. Griffin's division was relieved by a part of the 2d Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Humphreys. Gen. Warren now ordered Crawford to withdraw all his pickets south of Gen. Ayres, and then to mass his troops near a house occupied by a colored man (pointed out upon the map), and then to replace Ayres's pickets with pickets from his own force. He also ordered Crawford to send forward a body of pioneers to throw a bridge across a difficult branch of Gravelly Run that ran south from the White Oak Ridge and emptied into the main stream at the crossing of the Boydton plank road. Major Coates was detailed to assist Crawford in rendering the stream practicable.

Gen. Warren next gave the position of his troops on the

morning of March 31. The space occupied did not materially exceed one mile, but the ground was so broken and cut up by marshes and streams that no regular order of battle was practicable. Although appearing on the printed maps, there was no such place as S. Dabney's, and the Boydton plank road instead of joining the White Oak road at W. Dabney's really did so near Butler's. Griffin's division was just north of Mrs. Butler's; Crawford's was massed in connection with Ayres' in such a form as to be able to fight in any direction, and Ayres held the left with orders to be ready to meet the enemy both from the north and west.

Mr. Stickney here referred to the order of Gen. Meade, dated 7:30 A. M., March 31, 1865, and Gen. Warren said he received the despatch about 7:42, or very shortly after. The witness was at his telegraph office when the operator received the order. The despatch requested him to state the position of his troops. To this he replied as follows:

Gen. Griffin's troops will be massed near Mrs. Butler's, Gen. Ayres' near S. Dabney, Gen. Crawford about half way between. They are all along a wood road, running from near Mrs. Butler's to W. Dabney's, on the White Oak road. It is not practicable now for wheels, and there is a very difficult branch of Gravelly Run that runs south from the White Oak Ridge, joining the main stream at the crossing of the plank road, which it will take a long time to make practicable for wagons. I have all the pioneers I can spare at work on it. I will send you a sketch.

After Gen. Warren had identified this order and his reply, Mr. Stickney offered in evidence a diagram found among the General's papers, purporting to be the one promised to Gen. Meade in response to his request.

Gen. Warren verbally explained the position of his troops with reference to the diagram. At 7:15 A. M., March 30, in the course of an order to Gen. Ayres, Gen. Warren sent a copy of a despatch to Gen. Meade from Gen. Sheridan, notifying him that Pickett's division of the enemy was developed along the White Oak road, with his right resting upon Five Forks, and his lines extending eastward toward Petersburg. At 8:40 Gen. Warren received another despatch from Gen. Meade, dated 8:25 A. M., informing him that there was firing along Gen. Humphreys' front, and requesting him to have his reserves ready for action, to support Humphreys, if necessary. The despatch closes: "There will be no movement of troops to-day."

To this Gen. Warren replied that there was a great deal of musketry firing along the lines, in consequence of the men discharging their guns in order to clean them and put in fresh loads. At 8:50 Gen. Warren received a despatch from Gen. Humphreys, dated March 30, 1865, 7:30 A. M., giving his own position and asking for information respecting the position of his colleague's right, as he wished to connect with him. To this Warren replied, sending a sketch of the country west of the Boydton plank road, and a copy of his despatch to Gen. Meade giving the positions of Griffin, Crawford, and Ayres. He advised Gen. Humphreys that one of Griffin's brigades and a battery were stationed at Stroud's, for support. To relieve Humphreys' apprehensions as to his left, he informed him that he could at any time move Griffin right up to his flank with artillery.

The action of March 31 was next adverted to. Gen. Warren, from his headquarters that morning, heard heavy firing in front of Gen. Ayres, and, mounting his horse, proceeded in that direction. To his surprise, when he arrived at Gravelly Run, he found that it was very difficult to cross. The night before it was merely a narrow stream; but it had become so swollen by the heavy rain that its width had increased to about 60 feet, and it was 3 or 4 feet deep. While he was on the bank the men commenced to pour in so fast as to lead him to the conclusion that Ayres' lines were broken. Gen. Warren accordingly buried himself with forming Griffin's men to resist the enemy's further advance. The enemy pushed up to the bank of the stream, but did not attempt to cross. Owing to the difficulty of crossing in the face of a large force prepared to dispute the passage, there was considerable delay in forming the men for a fresh advance. The formation was wedge-shaped, with Chamberlain in the centre, but the angle was not a sharp one. The origin of the stampede was related as follows: About 10:30 in the morning, having received information that the enemy's pickets still held the White Oak road, Gen. Warren ordered Ayres to try and drive them off. Gen. Winthrop's brigade was, accordingly, advanced, but met with a severe repulse, simultaneously with which the enemy attacked Ayres in overwhelming force from the north and west, and his division was driven back upon Crawford at Gravelly Run. Crawford's division also gave way under the pressure. Seeing the state of affairs when he came up, Gen. Warren directed such a disposition of Griffin's men, on the east bank of the stream, with Mink's battery on his right, that the enemy's advance was checked, giving Ayres and Crawford time to re-form their men behind Griffin's lines. At the same time Humphreys sent Miles's division to close the gap between his left and Griffin's right. Advancing a brigade, Miles struck the enemy's left, commanded by Gen. Wise; and about 1:45 P. M. the Fifth Corps pushed forward to the assault and drove the rebels behind their works. The loss of the corps in killed and wounded up to this time had been 1,800 men. At 2:50 P. M., while the engagement was in progress, Gen. Meade sent a despatch to Gen. Warren advising that Pickett's centre was in front of Gen. Miles's left, and that by swinging round the Fifth Corps Pickett could be assailed in flank. The order closes: "You will see the advisability of moving as soon as practicable." As Gen. Warren was not at his headquarters, Gen. Meade's despatch did not reach him until late in the afternoon while the advance was progressing favorably and the enemy was retreating. At 3:40 Gen. Warren sent a despatch to Gen. Meade announcing that the enemy had been driven back, and the Fifth Corps advanced to the White Oak Ridge, (or road,) where it rested during the night. Gen. Warren said his pickets were in possession of the road, but he could not tell at what point his pickets joined those of Gen. Miles—probably very near Butler's. The positions of the three divisions of the Fifth Corps with relation to the White Oak road and to Gen. Humphreys' command closed the testimony respecting the battle of White Oak Ridge, and led on to the events of that night, during which the witness received in all five orders from Meade's headquarters, dated respectively 9:30, 9:40, 10:15, and 11:45 P. M.

Sheridan had been hotly engaged all the afternoon, and many despatches had passed between Warren's headquarters and those of Gen. Meade relative to the state of affairs between Sheridan's cavalry and Gen. Pickett's division. The former had finally been driven back on Dinwiddie. A despatch from Gen. Meade, received at 5 P. M., March 31, informed Warren that Sheridan was pushing forward to his support, and, directing him to secure his position and protect his left, requested him to send a brigade down the White Oak road to establish communication. As the fire, evidently proceeding from Sheridan's command, seemed to be rapidly receding toward Dinwiddie, the General concluded that Sheridan was being routed, and had instructed Gen. Griffin to send a brigade in the immediate direction of the contest. The brigade selected for this service was Gen. Bartlett's, because it was a very large one and comparatively fresh, and Major Cope was sent with it, as he knew the country. This was 5 P. M. Fifteen minutes later an order was received from Gen. Meade's headquarters, directing Gen. Warren to send a brigade down the White Oak road to communicate with

Sheridan and support him if necessary. As Bartlett had already been sent with orders to assail the enemy in flank, and as the firing indicated that the cavalry was being driven back, Gen. Warren did not modify the instructions already given to Bartlett, but sent a despatch to Meade advising him that Crook's and Devin's commands had been attacked about noon and pushed rapidly back toward Dinwiddie.

Mr. Stickney next called attention to the 10:15 P. M. despatch from Gen. Meade, and asked Gen. Warren whether he had, previous to that time, received any order that was urgent to proceed to the assistance of Sheridan. Gen. Warren replied that he had not, but that he had sent a despatch to Gen. Meade, dated 8:40 P. M., suggesting that he could possibly strike the rear and flank of the rebels in front of Sheridan with success by a night movement. The 10:15 order is the one particularly relied upon by Sheridan in his testimony, and reads as follows:

Send Griffin promptly as ordered by the Boydton plank road, and move the balance of your command by the road that Bartlett is on, and strike the enemy's rear, who is between him and Dinwiddie. Gen. Sheridan reports his position as north of Dinwiddie C. H., near Dr. Smith's, the enemy holding the cross-roads at that point. Should the enemy turn on your line of retreat will be by J. M. Brook's and R. Boisseau's on the Boydton plank road. (See one-inch map.) You must be very prompt in this movement, and get the forks of the road at J. M. Brook's before the enemy, so as to open to R. Boisseau's. The enemy will probably retire toward Five Forks, that being the direction of their main attack this day. Don't encumber yourself with anything that will impede your progress or prevent your moving in any direction. Let me know when Griffin starts and when you start.

With regard to this order, Gen. Warren knew very well at the time that the enemy held the point designated, and there was no possibility, therefore, of getting there and occupying the point first, as it was already in their possession. Knowing this fact, the General used his discretion, and decided to let Ayres keep on in the direction in which he was moving, and to send orders to Griffin and Crawford to halt wherever the orders should find them and mass their men. This he did.

At 11:45, still more alarming news from Sheridan having been received at headquarters, Gen. Meade sent an order to Gen. Warren, directing him to proceed at once to the relief of the cavalry at Dinwiddie, and to abandon the rear attack if necessary. Gen. Warren had already notified Gen. Meade that Gravelly Run was not practicable for wagons, but had, at the same time, taken measures, upon receipt of the 9:40 order, to throw a bridge across the stream by sending Capt. Wadsworth, of his staff, to examine and report first, whether the stream was passable, and, secondly, if not, what was required to render it so. Capt. Wadsworth returned and reported that the stream was impracticable. Gen. Warren then ordered Maj. Benyaurd, who was on duty at his headquarters, to ride down to the run and verify Capt. Wadsworth's report, find out whether materials could be procured to render the bridge practicable, and collect all the pioneers he could pick up, and rebuild it with all possible expedition. They took down an adjacent house to supply girders for the bridge, and after working about two hours Maj. Benyaurd reported the bridge practicable. The General next gave his reasons for withdrawing Gen. Ayres from the enemy's front first, instead of Gen. Griffin, as requested by Meade. Griffin's division was divided, and could not be got together as rapidly as Ayres. He accordingly concluded that the general intent of the order would be carried out with more expedition by withdrawing Ayres and Crawford first. He reported the state of affairs in a despatch to Gen. Meade, considering it a part of the duty of the corps commander, knowing the immediate circumstances, to take the best measures for executing the intent of an order, instead of adhering with servility to special suggestions respecting minor details. So, when Gen. Meade suggested another road by which to move the troops, after learning that Gravelly Run was impassable, the bridge was nearly finished, and it would have been loss of time to follow the suggestion. He, accordingly, sent a despatch to headquarters stating that such was the case, and pushed Ayres' division with all expedition down the Boydton plank road toward Dinwiddie. Maj. Benyaurd had said at 11:40 that he could build a bridge in two hours, and it was practically passable at 1:40.

Gen. Warren deposed, in concluding this portion of his testimony, that his later despatches did not reach Gen. Meade with the usual promptness. At some time during the night the telegraph line was down, and communication between the two Generals was interrupted. His despatch of 10:55 was returned to him by Noonan, the telegraph operator, connecting with his headquarters, with the indorsement that it could not be forwarded owing to a break in the lines. Gen. Warren accordingly sent a despatch by one of his aides to Gen. Alexander S. Webb, of Gen. Meade's staff, notifying him that communication by telegraph was cut off, and that he had consequently been unable to advise him of the movements of the 5th Corps since the reception of the 10:15 despatch. This closed the testimony for the day.

On Friday, July 2, the proceedings were opened by Mr. Stickney, who requested the witness to state the position of his own forces, that of the enemy, as far as he was informed of it, and the general situation of affairs when he received the 11:45 P. M. despatch from Gen. Meade. This despatch suggested that the troops should be sent to the relief of Sheridan by the Quaker road, instead of the Boydton plank, urging upon Gen. Warren the fact that time was of the utmost importance, as Sheridan could not maintain himself at Dinwiddie without reinforcements, and his were the only troops that could be sent. "Use every exertion," the order continues, "to get reinforcements to Sheridan as soon as possible. If necessary, send men by both roads, and give up the rear attack. If Sheridan is not reinforced, and is compelled to fall back, he will retreat by way of the Vaughn road."

"Know that Bartlett was on his way back to Griffin," said Gen. Warren, "and that the enemy was on the south of the run at Crump's, where Bartlett had been. Gen. Humphreys was waiting to hear from me before changing back to the Boydton plank road. The impression I had was that Sheridan was in a very bad position and that everything must be given up to prevent him from being actually destroyed."

"Were not the enemy at the junction of the White Oak and Claiborne roads?"

"I had no doubt that they were there with infantry and artillery, and that their cavalry videttes were at the junction of the White Oak and Crump roads. I could not move out in that direction without fighting my way through."

"What points in the situation was Gen. Meade ignorant of when he wrote this order?"

"He had gained a knowledge of the destruction of the bridge over the Gravelly Run and did not know of my efforts to replace it. He was also ignorant of the position of the enemy between the Crump crossing of the Run and R. Boisseau's."

"By which course could Sheridan be most quickly reached?"

"I thought Benyaurd would soon finish the bridge and thus furnish the surest way."

"When did Ayres cross the bridge?"

"In a despatch to Gen. Meade, dated at 2:05 A. M., I reported that Ayres was crossing the bridge at that time. I should like to state just here that, owing to the disjointed nature of the despatches, I was extremely embarrassed during the night, and compelled to use the greatest allowable

discretion in the interpretation of orders. It took an hour for a despatch from Gen. Meade to reach me."

Mr. Gardner—I shall have to object to the introduction of such testimony. Gen. Warren can state facts, but it is counsel's business to argue the case.

Mr. Stickney—I hope my friend will not worry himself needlessly. There will be no applications from our side to amend testimony about moving troops 60 miles a day.

The court decided that Gen. Warren could continue, and he finished his explanation as follows: "In consequence of the fact that it required so long for a message from headquarters to reach me, and vice versa, it often happened that when Gen. Meade's despatches came to hand, I was in possession of facts that rendered it impossible to act upon their literal suggestions—facts of which he was not aware when he transmitted the order, and which compelled me to use the largest discretion as a corps commander."

At 4:30 A. M. Gen. Warren received intelligence that Gen. Ayres had effected a junction with Sheridan; and at 4:50 came his first order from Sheridan, written at 3 o'clock. The despatch was brought to his headquarters by Gen. Forsyth, and "its tenor put a different phase on the situation. It showed me that General Sheridan felt confident of maintaining himself, and left me free to move up to Dinwiddie, as I had suggested on the previous day." It ran as follows:

I am holding in front of Dinwiddie C. H., on the road leading to Five Forks, for three-quarters of a mile, with Gen. Custer's division. The enemy is in my immediate front, lying so as to cover the road just this side of the Adams house, which leads out across Chamberlain's bed or run. I understand you have a division at J. Boisseau's; if so, you are in the rear of the enemy's line and almost on his flank. He will hold on here. Possibly they may attack Custer at daylight; if so, have this division attack instantly in full force. Attack at daylight anyway, and I will make an effort to get the road this side of Adams's house, and if I succeed you can capture the whole of them. Any force moving down the road I am holding, or on the White Oak road, will be in the enemy's rear, and in all probability get any force that may escape you by a flank attack. Have no fear about my leaving here. If the enemy remains, I shall fight at daylight.

In point of fact, continued the witness, there were some misapprehensions contained in this despatch. The enemy had held the position at J. Boisseau's all night, and, instead of a division of the 5th Corps being there, the nearest Union force was the brigade of Gen. Bartlett, which was three-quarters of a mile north of Gravelly Run, the crossing of which was so strongly guarded by the enemy that he expected to have to fight a battle in order to effect a crossing in the vicinity of J. Boisseau's. This order put a different face upon affairs. Ayres having already effected a junction with the cavalry, the news from Sheridan relieved him of all apprehension, and, it being nearly daylight, witness took immediate measures to move down upon the flank and rear of the enemy as directed. Leaving an order for Gen. Wainwright respecting the movement of the artillery, Gen. Warren mounted his horse, repaired to Griffin's headquarters, and ordered him to withdraw rapidly and quietly from the enemy's front on the White Oak road, and proceed directly across the country to Crump's. Griffin moved about 5 A. M., and when he arrived at the point designated he found that the enemy had abandoned the crossing. He accordingly crossed the run and went on to J. Boisseau's, where, at the forks of the road, he met our cavalry advance under Gen. Devin. Here Griffin halted and reported to Sheridan, who directed him to remain where he was until further orders.

Gen. Warren remained with Crawford's division, which retired cautiously in line of battle, under the impression that the enemy would follow, and probably attack, when they discovered what was going on. Griffin, whose movement was more rapid, had already joined Sheridan when the witness and Gen. Crawford came up, while Ayres was massed about half a mile to the south, near J. M. Brooks's. While Gen. Warren was waiting at J. Boisseau's for instructions from Gen. Sheridan, who was advancing toward Five Forks with the cavalry, he received, at 9:30 A. M., a despatch from Gen. Meade, advising him that he would be under Sheridan's orders in the movements following the junction of their forces, and directing him to report to Sheridan upon his arrival at or near Dinwiddie. This ended the relations of the witness with Gen. Meade's headquarters for the time being, and, after waiting until nearly 11 o'clock for instructions from his new commander, he decided to find Sheridan and ascertain what was going to be done. He accordingly repaired to headquarters, where he found the General lying upon a camp blanket, having evidently been asleep. Feeling a little elated that the affairs of the preceding day had terminated so well for the Union army, he accosted the General rather jocularly, remarking that they had had a field day or it since the previous morning. Sheridan seemed a little offended, and replied grimly: "Is that what you call a field day?" "I saw," said the witness, "from his manner that I had made an unfortunate remark and I added, by way of an apology, that, though it had not been General Meade's intentions to make any movement on the day before, General Lee's dispositions had given us as lively a time as we had had for a long while. This seemed to remove his dissatisfaction."

"How long were you with him?"

"Only a few minutes; a scout came up and held a whispered conversation with him, whereupon he mounted and rode off. He did not ask me to accompany him, nor did he leave any directions. I was occupied in seeing that the troops were supplied with ammunition when, at 1 o'clock, orders came to move up. I sent General Bankhead with instructions to go back as rapidly as possible and order the troops forward, in the order of Crawford, Griffin, and Ayres. He went off at a gallop. I went up to see General Sheridan, whom I met coming down. He told me that the enemy was in line of battle on the White Oak road. He explained that he wanted me to form my line so that the right centre should strike the angle of the works, while the left covered the works to prevent the enemy from reinforcing the angle. One division was to support the attack at the angle. I talked with him until he was satisfied that I understood him thoroughly. My escort had now rejoined me, and I rode to the front and went up as close to the works as I could without attracting attention. I left my escort there within 50 yards of the works, as a picket line, to prevent scouts from coming out to discover what we were doing. We formed out of sight of the enemy.

Having examined the ground, Gen. Warren decided upon an equivalent for three lines of battle for each of the front divisions, each division placing two brigades in front, each brigade in two lines of battle, and the third brigade in two lines of battle behind the centre of the two front lines. The third division (Griffin's) was posted in columns of battalions in mass behind the right. Ayres had the left, Crawford the right; Griffin was in the reserve. The Maryland brigade formed Ayres's left; Gwin's the right, and Winthrop's the reserve. Kellogg was on Crawford's left; Baxter on his right, and Coulter in reserve. Crawford's division was placed on the right of the road across which the men were forming; Ayres was on the left, and Griffin to the rear. His reason for placing Ayres upon the left was that from the information given him respecting the rebel position he expected him to advance upon the left front of the works, while Crawford's larger division, supported by Griffin, was to assault the angle. The movement developed the fact that this angle was half a mile further to the west than informa-

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tion placed it, and thus Crawford missed it, and Ayres's weaker division had the brunt of the assault.

Sheridan was present and saw what the formation was. He came up some time after Crawford arrived, and while he was forming his men. Witness showed him the diagram he had sent to the division commanders, and also the written explanation. The length of his front in order of battle was about 1,000 yards.

"Did you have any conversation with General Sheridan about the delay of the troops in coming up?"

"Yes; he said he was afraid his cavalrymen would get out of ammunition. I told him that the troops were coming up as fast as they could, but that if he wished me to move with what I had there, I would do so. He said it would be better to wait. I told him it would take until 4 o'clock for the troops to come up and form. I sent staff officers back, and stirred them up as much as I thought would do any good. They came as well as men could come. I stayed there to see that no one took up any time in finding out where he should go."

"Where did you think was the place most important for your personal presence?"

"When the line was forming I thought the enemy might choose to make a demonstration to find out what we were doing, and it was my place to be there. At about 3 o'clock I drew a diagram, which I explained in person to the division commander and to a number of brigade commanders."

"Were any efforts omitted by you to hurry the formation?"

"None at all."

Gen. Sheridan has stated in his official report and his evidence that your manner gave him the impression that you did not wish to attack before sundown. I won't ask you as to your feeling; but were you conscious of anything in your manner which could give that impression? A. I cannot possibly imagine what Gen. Sheridan based his statement upon. There was certainly no ground for it whatever.

Mr. Stickney here read a letter from Gen. Griffin, written officially, in response to a letter from Gen. Warren, asking the former to give his opinion upon the issue raised by Gen. Sheridan. Mr. Gardner objected, on the ground that the letter could not be admitted without an opportunity to cross-examine. The court decided not to admit the document.

They moved about 4:30 p.m. He remembered crossing the White Oak road. The first fire they encountered was from the woods in their front. The enemy were firing from all along the edge of the timber, but there was heavier firing than elsewhere upon the left of Gen. Ayres, who immediately swung his division round to meet it. In the meantime, Crawford and Griffin had gone out of sight into the woods beyond the road, and seeing now from the position of the enemy that the fight at the angle was going to fall upon Ayres, and not upon Crawford, as was the original plan, Gen. Warren sent a messenger to Griffin to bring his men in, and finally started off into the woods himself. But Ayres's division was alone, and feeling very anxious about it, he came back into the open, where he could be seen by everybody. Gen. Sheridan came up about this time, and seemed highly elated with the turn of affairs, remarking that the men were flanking the enemy finely. Soon after they became hotly engaged, however, Sheridan complained that Griffin and Crawford were too far off. Gen. Warren replied that he had already sent aides to notify them, and they were too good soldiers not to turn back when they heard the heavy firing. Presently, however, he became annoyed at the delay, and struck into a road which brought him out into the northeast corner of the Sidnor field, where he met Griffin advancing by the left flank in a southwesterly direction. Telling Griffin to advance at once in the direction of the firing, Gen. Warren returned to Ayres, who had already carried the angle of the works, and was getting on splendidly. He then went off to the right to find Crawford and bring him in on the rear. He came upon the division in the Boisseau field, moving in good order, and ordered Crawford to face his men to the south and advance upon the enemy down the Ford road. They had some pretty sharp fighting with Mayo's (rebel) brigade, which disputed their progress, but the rebels soon gave way. At the same time, organizing some scattered forces belonging to Bartlett, Gen. Warren ordered them to hold the Ford road to the north and oppose the advance of any rebel force attempting to come in from the rear. He then followed Crawford, and arriving at the Five Forks road went along the works till he came to the Gillian field, where the rebels had made a desperate stand behind works at right angles to their front. Seizing the colors he advanced at the head of his men. His horse was shot under him, and an officer, who threw himself in front of him, was severely wounded by a volley that met them as they advanced. His men returned the fire, and the rebels gave way. "Before they could reload we went over the works and took 600 prisoners. We went probably half a mile further, but there was no more fighting to do. I sent officers to General Sheridan for orders, and in a short time was relieved by a written order. I was much astonished and went to Gen. Sheridan and asked him why I had been relieved. He told me to 'obey the order,' and I reported to Gen. Grant."

The following extract from a letter written in 1865 to General Warren from General Custer was put in evidence:

"I saw you but once on that memorable day; that was at the close of the engagement, or, more properly speaking, at that period of the engagement when our combined forces were driving the enemy from the field. I, with my command, had advanced against the enemy's right and rear and had met your advance from the left and front of the opposing line. I remember distinctly that as my cavalry, which was moving up at a gallop, passed your troops, I saw you with your advance. You recognized me, and we had but time to exchange ordinary salutations before we became separated. I was able, nevertheless, to observe that you were leading your advance, and with sword in hand were encouraging and cheering your men forward."

On July 3 the cross-examination of Gen. Warren, which had really begun the day previous, took place:

Q. At 10:50 p.m., March 31, you received the order to send Griffin promptly by the Boydton plank road, and move the rest by the road that Bartlett was on, and strike the enemy in the rear. Now, why did you not act upon it and attack at once? A. In the first place, the order showed considerable ignorance on Meade's part of certain points of the situation. The junction of the roads he directed me to get to before the enemy was already in their possession. He did not seem to remember, either, that a previous order had compelled me to withdraw Bartlett from his position. Now, I had served with Meade a long time, and I thought it best to delay until he should be informed upon these points.

Q. In this order of Gen. Meade I find this sentence: 'Don't inumber yourself with anything that will prevent your moving across the country in any direction.' You were also ordered to be very prompt. Now, what was there to prevent you from acting upon this order immediately? A. It was necessary first to make preparations for it. I issued an order for the divisions to half exactly where my despatches should find them, so that I could at once determine upon the order of movement.

Q. Two hours and ten minutes intervened between the time that you received this order and the next, one from General Meade, which modified it. Why did you not take what men you had on the White Oak road and advance directly across

the country to the attack? A. In the first instance, I was responsible for the reinforcement of Sheridan at Dinwiddie. The divisions of Griffin and Crawford had had orders to move out from the White Oak road some time previous, and an aide I had sent to half them and report their position had not yet returned to headquarters. I had, consequently, no definite information as to their whereabouts.

Q. A little after 1 a.m. you received another despatch from Gen. Meade, advising you that time was of the utmost importance, and telling you, if the plank road was impracticable, to send by the Quaker road. Why did you not obey the order? A. Gen. Meade did not know that the bridge across Gravelly Run on the Boydton plank road was being put in order, and would be practicable in a short time. I was every moment expecting a report from Major Benyaert that the bridge was finished, and if he was as expeditious as he had promised, time would be lost by a literal compliance with the order. To send by the Quaker road was to give up the rear attack.

Q. But you did not attack, neither did you send by the Quaker road. Why did you not act decisively one way or another? A. One of my divisions had already been despatched to Sheridan by his order. My suggestion at 8:40 p.m. contemplated a rear attack with the whole weight of the 5th Corps. From his last despatch I understood that the essential thing was to reinforce Sheridan. Efficient measures had been taken to accomplish that, and I expected to hear in about two hours that Ayres was at Dinwiddie.

Q. You have spoken of confusion arising that night from the difficulty of communicating rapidly between your headquarters and Gen. Meade's. Give me an instance. A. His despatches were not answers to mine, nor mine answers to his. Before an order of his reached me the circumstances upon which it was based were often so changed that it was impracticable to act. If the line of telegraph had not been down, I presume that several of his despatches would never have been written, and I was constantly compelled to act upon what I knew to be his general purpose, instead of obeying them literally.

The movement to effect a junction with Sheridan and the morning order of Gen. Meade to Gen. Warren were passed over with a few unimportant questions, and the battle of Five Forks was taken up.

Q. When Sheridan gave you the orders for the battle of Five Forks, did you suppose that the fighting would be heaviest at the angle? A. In a general way, yes. Of course, there would be fighting all along the line.

"Did you at this time express to Gen. Sheridan any apprehension of being struck from the rear by R. E. Lee's main force from the White Oak and Clairborne roads?"

"I had no such apprehension."

"Do you remember having used to Gen. Sheridan some such expression as that Bobby Lee is always getting people into trouble?"

"I believe that if anybody ever said such a thing of me it was an invention. I never said anything of the kind."

Q. Are you positive about the time when you received Sheridan's despatch or order to bring up the divisions? A. I am pretty positive about it. The time is pretty accurately fixed by an order I sent at 12:40 to bring up the ammunition wagons. Sheridan's order came a few minutes after that.

Q. You say you expected Crawford's division would strike the angle and return of the rebel works, and you therefore formed Griffin behind him. How was it that your expectation miscarried? A. Crawford was expected to strike the return of the rebel works, and would have done so if the angle had been where our information placed it. Ayres's smaller division was to cover the left front, while Crawford assaulted the return.

Q. But if Sheridan's order to advance to the White Oak road and then wheel to the left had been executed, would not the whole corps have struck the return of the rebel works? A. If I must make a categorical reply to that question I must say no; but, in point of fact, it is not easy to answer a question containing suppositions.

Q. Why was not Sheridan's order carried out specifically? Please recall the terms of the order and those of your own, and answer the question categorically. A. Sheridan's order, as it is conceived to be in your question, was impossible of execution. Gen. Sheridan saw my order and the diagram that went with it; if it had not met his wishes he could have modified it according to circumstances. My information as to the position of the return of the rebel works came from Gen. Sheridan. I had not made a reconnaissance personally, having no cavalry in co-operation with the corps. With all his cavalry to find out, I supposed he was informed accurately.

Q. Did not Gen. Sheridan express frequent annoyance in his conversation with you, while Crawford was forming, that the divisions were coming up so slowly, and the afternoon was wearing away in mere preparations? A. If I rightly remember, he spoke about the subject several times, and was somewhat impatient about it. I offered, I recollect, to attack with Crawford's division and let the rest follow in; but he did not approve of that proposition, and preferred to wait until the whole corps was in line of battle. The men were moving, I was satisfied, as fast as men could move.

Q. Why did you regard it as necessary to make a diagram of the movement? Did you consider it a very difficult one? A. On the whole, yes. Of course there was no difficulty about moving obliquely up to the White Oak road; but, taking the movement altogether, it was a very difficult one.

Q. Where will you place the responsibility of the failure to carry out the plan of battle? A. In the first place, the mis-information as to the position of the angle of the works completely baffled the plan that the formation was intended to carry out, and rendered new dispositions essential. It was not intended to swing to the left until the Fifth Corps encountered the enemy. The order spoke of the White Oak road as the point where the swing was to commence; but the understanding was that the enemy's works were there; and, instead of Ayres's division striking the rebel front and Crawford's angle, that point was considerably to the left. Ayres had to wheel in order to meet it. Kellogg's brigade was in position as a pivot for Crawford's division to turn upon; but somebody took that away, and that left Ayres's right flank uncovered. The authority that removed this brigade from the position in which it was placed, and carried it off to another part of the field, must take the responsibility due to its absence at a critical moment. Griffin and Crawford were brave and able soldiers, and would not have gone so far to the right unless they had supposed they were to meet the enemy by doing so. The first responsibility was, then, in the error of the disposition of the troops in view of the real position of the enemy; because, not finding the enemy where they were supposed to be, and having a skirmishing fire in front, it was natural the troops should push toward that fire, thinking that the line of battle would be there. This carried Gen. Ayres somewhat beyond the enemy's flank, and Crawford and Griffin far beyond. In the second place, if the pivot had remained and the line had been established as I set out to establish it when the error was discovered, there would have been no further going to the right on the part of my troops, unless the necessity of battle compelled it. But Kellogg's brigade, which was the pivot upon which the left wheel had to be executed, was taken away while I was

arranging for the new dispositions. When I went to find Crawford and Griffin it was there; when I got back it was gone, and I did not see it again that day.

Gen. Warren said further that Gen. Mumford, with his 1,000 carbines, if there had been an attempt to ignore them, could have completely paralyzed the action of the entire corps, and that it was therefore imperative to get rid of him in fire in front before wheeling to the left.

Here counsel for Gen. Sheridan interrupted the witness with a minor question, and Mr. Stickney requested that Gen. Warren should be permitted to continue. Maj. Gardner said that the witness was making an argument that had better be left to his counsel. Mr. Stickney retorted: "I did not stop Gen. Sheridan when he wished to explain, and he did a great deal of it, first and last."

"Sheridan rode up to me at the White Oak road," said the witness, "and remarked that our boys were flanking the enemy finely. Soon after that he complained that Griffin and Crawford had gone off too far to the right. I had already sent aide after aide to find them and bring them in, and told him so. Finally I want myself, striking off into the woods and coming out into the Sidnor field."

Q. You sent a message to Gen. Sheridan while you were with Crawford, saying that your troops had taken a large number of prisoners. Where was it that these prisoners were taken? A. I scarcely think that I sent any message as to any large number of prisoners. Ayres had taken many prisoners, it is true; but Gen. Sheridan knew that as well as I did, and there was no occasion for me to notify him of the fact.

Q. But you received a reply from him by Col. Locke, alleging that you had not been at the front during the battle. You remember receiving this message? A. I remember receiving an insult.

Q. But you received a message, did you not? A. I received an insult, coupled with oath and insolent gestures.

Q. Will you state what the terms of the message were? A. I will not. Col. Locke showed me his memorandum of what Sheridan said and described his manner; it is on the record here.

Q. But there were no oaths in Col. Locke's memorandum, were there? A. Certainly there were.

Q. But is it not true that you were not at the front? "There is no intention of casting any imputation upon Gen. Warren's courage," said the counsel, turning to the court: "his bravery and record as a soldier are too well known for that; but it is necessary to establish the fact that he was not there."

Mr. Stickney said that was one of the things that had been attempted, and it had signally failed, if he understood some of the testimony; but he had no objection to the question.

Answer by Gen. Warren—If you mean to ask me whether I led the assault on the angle, I have to answer that I did not. My division commanders were competent to lead their men, and there was no occasion for a dramatic display. But if you mean to ask whether I did everything that in my judgment was essential to my duty as corps commander, I have to reply that I did. The angle was a critical point of the battle. When I saw that Ayres had been successful there, I went off to find Crawford and Griffin and bring them in on the rear of the enemy; and both rendered distinguished services in making the victory a complete one. Indeed, the attack by Crawford southward on the Ford road practically ended the struggle. The rebels made several determined stands after that—very particularly one on the west of the Gillian field, where their right was still holding out against the cavalry. But they were hopelessly stands.

Gen. Newton requested the witness to explain what relation the position of the sun had to his order for the assault. Gen. Warren remarked that he merely took advantage of an accidental circumstance. If the men continued moving as they were fronted, with the sun over the left shoulder, they would advance in an oblique direction, so that Crawford would strike where the angle was supposed to be—at the junction of the White Oak and Gravelly Run roads. If, then, they wheeled to the left until the sun was in their faces, it would throw Crawford's and Griffin's divisions in a mass upon the return of the works with a momentum that would be overwhelming. But Sheridan's information as to the position of the angle proved inaccurate, and it was considerably further to the west than they anticipated.

By Gen. Newton—Did you form Griffin behind Crawford to protect the right from attack, or to support Crawford in the assault? A. There has been a great deal of talk about guarding the right flank, but I put Griffin where I did to support Crawford; he was, at the same time, in a position to wheel and face an enemy coming down on the right, if circumstances should require it.

The court then adjourned until Tuesday, when the record was taken up and read over.

We invite special attention to the letter from Gen. Humphreys, in another column of the JOURNAL, on our report of the testimony of Gen. Miles before the court.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A Santa Fe dispatch of June 23 to the Denver Tribune says: General Hatch arrived here last night for the purpose of meeting General Pope, with reference to a campaign against the hostile Apaches. General Hatch has been in the field for over four months. During that time seventy Indians have certainly been killed by the troops under his command, and it is supposed a great many more were killed, but their bodies were not found. The major portion of the Mescalero Apache tribe, about three hundred in number, were taken prisoners, and are now under a guard of seventy men of the Fifteenth Infantry at the Mescalero Indian agency.

Over fifty Comanches were counted with Victoria's band. They were from Fort Sill. A Comanche police, a pet idea of the Interior Department, were sent to bring these fifty renegades. Instead of doing so they joined Victoria's band and five of them were recognized among some killed. Nearly all the stock of the Indians going into Mexico was captured, and the United States troops, upon reaching the border of the State of Chihuahua, were stopped by imperative orders from Washington from crossing into Mexico.

Capt. W. E. Dougherty, First Infantry, acting Indian Agent at Crow Creek Agency, Dakota, reports to the War Department that the Chief Drifting Goose, of the Lower Yanktonnais, accompanied by his band, consisting of 100 people, reported to the agency June 19, to settle down in accordance with an agreement made with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington May 8. He has formally abandoned all claims to the territory on the James River (Dakota), and is now wholly within the provisions of the Sioux agreement of 1876.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE RANDOLPHS OF VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1880.

The question has been often asked of late "What is to be done about the Arlington estate?" And "will it ever come into the possession of Custis Lee?"

We cannot tell what will be the final settlement of the case, but it is tolerably certain that Arlington will be retained for many years as a National Cemetery. The investigation which recently took place in regard to the title, and all matters pertaining to the seizure of Arlington by the Government, brought to light a great many very curious bits of history connected with the early settlement of Virginia, and with the old families who came over from England, Scotland, and Ireland nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, and settled on the banks of the Potomac, Appomattox, and James Rivers. The descendants of these families have been so intimately associated with the grandest events of our great Revolution, and so many of them have been connected with our military and naval service, that a history of that part of the country from 1660 to the present time would read like a charming romance, and the antiquary can find in ro-

ing around the old church yards of Richmond, Petersburg, and Alexandria a melancholy pleasure that would remind him of the "distant music—sweet and mournful to the soul."

It is not intended here to attempt a history of the country or the families, but the genealogy of the Randolph family exhibits some such curious facts that a short recital of them cannot fail to interest a great many of your readers:

It was William Randolph, of Yorkshire, England, who was born in 1651, and who died in 1711, who emigrated to Virginia and settled at "Turkey Island," James River. This island had been discovered by two men by the name of Newport and Smith in 1607. Randolph acquired great landed possessions and a large fortune. He was for some time a member of the House of Burgesses and of the Council of Virginia. He married Mary, daughter of Henry and Catharine Isham, of Bermuda Hundred, and it has rarely fallen to the lot of a man to have such a distinguished posterity. He had seven sons and two daughters. His third son, Isham, of "Dungeness," was the grandfather of Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas Jefferson. His fourth son, Richard, of "Curles" married Jane Bolling of "Cobbs," who

was the great grand daughter of Pocahontas. It will be remembered that Robert Bolling, of Bolling Hall, near Yorkshire, England, came to Virginia in 1660, and married in 1675 Jane, daughter of Thomas Rolfe, by Pocahontas. Richard Randolph, of "Curles," and Jane Bolling, of "Cobbs," were the parents of John Randolph, of Roanoke. Sir John Randolph, Peyton Randolph, Gov. Beverly Randolph, Edmund Randolph, Col. Thomas Mann Randolph, were also of this family. It would be impossible to trace the genealogy of the different branches of this great family, but among the other descendants are Colonel Theodrick Bland, Richd. Bland, Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, "Light Horse Harry" Lee, who was the father of Robert E. Lee, and Capt. Sidney Smith Lee, of the Navy; Beverly Tucker, Hon. John Randolph Tucker, Gen. Richard Kennon, Commodore Beverly Kennon, Geo. W. Custis Lee, Gen. W. H. F. Lee, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and that distinguished scholar, Wm. Mumford, the translator of the Iliad of Homer. The children of the late General Roger Jones are also descendants through their mother, who was a descendant of Henry Lee, and a cousin of General R. E. Lee. The Bolings, descendants of Pocahontas, the Blands,



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Time has wrought melancholy changes in the part of Virginia in which the old families dwelt. A century ago the Virginia cavaliers, with the title of gentlemen, who owned immense tracts of land, lived in the style of the barons of England. They had their long retinue of servants and they lived in elegance and profusion. They dispensed an unbounded hospitality, which long years of decay and subdivision of the property have not effaced from the memory of the thoroughly impoverished descendants. Many years since, in the life time of the eccentric John Randolph, he wrote bitterly of the desolation and ruin of his native country. As long ago as 1828 he wrote to his friend Frank Key (the author of "The Star Spangled Banner") as follows: "A few days ago I returned from a visit to my birthplace (Cowson's, on the Appomattox), the seat of my ancestors on one side, the spot where my dear mother was given in marriage, and where I was ushered into the world of woe. The days of my boyhood seemed to be renewed; but at the end of my journey I found desolation and stillness as of death, the fires of hospitality long since quenched; the parish church, associated with my earliest and tenderest recollections, tumbling to pieces, not more from natural decay than from sacrilegious violence. What a spectacle does our lower country present! Deserted and dismantled country houses, once the seats of cheerfulness and plenty, and the Temple of the Most High frowning in portentous silence on the land. The very mansions of the dead have not escaped violation. Scattered fragments of armorial bearings, and epitaphs on sacred stone, attest the piety of the past and the brutality of the present age."

We have spoken of Robert Bolling, who married

Jane, grand daughter of Pocahontas, and daughter of Thomas Rolfe. The Bolling family is one of the most ancient in England. In the time of Edward IV. Bolling Hall, Yorkshire, England, was one of the most elegant in the kingdom. For two hundred years the descendants of Pocahontas have been strongly marked with the Indian type. The first Robert Bolling was succeeded by his son John, who lived to grow immensely rich, and who died in 1729. He was succeeded by a son John, and he by Thomas Bolling. A descendant—Col. Robert Bolling—is still living at Petersburg. The family intermarried to such an extent that in one family—that of Thomas, of Cobbs, there were several deaf and dumb children who, however, were very highly educated at Edinburgh, Scotland, by Thomas Brainwood, the famous preceptor of the art of teaching the deaf and dumb.

Up to the time of the commencement of the great civil war the old baronial style of living prevailed to a great extent in Virginia. The immense estates had been divided and subdivided until there were but few of the great landowners left, but the hospitality was as great as ever, and there appeared to be no great regret for their departed greatness. They were happy and contented when the great war came on. The sacred spots then became the scenes of the most frightful carnage, and when the cloud of war had passed there was a desolation there that even Powhatan and the Analectans would have shuddered at. The old houses, built of brick brought from England, with their grand old porticos, were tenanted only by the bats and some decrepit old negroes, the fine old oaks were cut down, halls which for a hundred years had resounded with the voices of mirth were silent as the grave, and even the stones that once marked the resting places of departed generations in the country churchyards had disappeared in the general desolation and ruin. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

EADBITT.

In commenting on the proceedings of a British G. C. M. in South Africa, the field marshal commander-in-chief says: Had I released this officer without making any remarks upon the verdict in question, it would have been a tacit acknowledgment that I concurred in what appears to me a monstrous theory, viz., that a regimental officer who is the only officer present with a party of soldiers actually and seriously engaged with the enemy, can, under any pretext whatever, be justified in deserting them, and, by so doing, abandoning them to their fate. The more helpless the position in which an officer finds his men, the more it is his bounden duty to stay and share their fortune, whether for good or ill. It is because the British officer has always done so that he occupies the position in which he is held in the estimation of the world, and that he possesses the

influence he does in the ranks of our army. The soldier has learned to feel that, come what may, he can in the direst moment of danger look with implicit faith to his officer, knowing that he will never desert him under any possible circumstances. It is to this faith of the British soldier in his officers that we owe most of the gallant deeds rendered in our military annals; and it is because the verdict of the court-martial strikes at the root of this faith, that I feel it necessary to mark officially my emphatic dissent from the theory upon which the verdict has been founded.

THE TORPEDO ANTICIPATED.—It occurs in Ben Jonson's play of "The Staple of News."

Thomas. They write here how one Cornelius Son Hath made the Hollander an invincible To swim in the haven at Dunkirk and sink All the shipping there.

P. Junior. But how is it done?

Cymbal. I'll show you, sir.
It is an automa [sic] runs under water
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—*The Athenaeum.*

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KINGSTON—CLARK.—At Mount Holly, N. J., June 30, 1880, by the Rev. T. H. Culver, CHARLES E. KINGSTON, of Germantown, Pa., to JOSEPHINE K., daughter of Bvt.-Col. J. C. Clark, U. S. Army.

BIRTHS.

MONAHAN.—On the 2nd June, at Lehighton, Penna., the wife of Lieutenant Henry T. Monahan, U. S. Navy, of a son.

DIED.

BURKE.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, June 27th, 1880, ANNIE COLT BYRNE, aged one year, eight months, and six days, only child of Henrietta Colt Byrne and Surgeon Charles C. Byrne, U. S. Army. The remains were sent to Milwaukee, Wis., for interment.

GAGEBY.—At Johnstown, Pa., Wednesday, July 7, 1880, ROBERT B. GAGEBY, father of Captain James H. Gageby, 3d U. S. Infantry, in the 73d year of his age.

MACHETTE.—On Monday, June 21st, at the Pavilion Hotel, Charleston, S. C., of consumption, LILLIAN BONNER MACHETTE, beloved wife of P. A. Paymaster H. C. Machette, U. S. Navy, and daughter of the late Col. George M. Bonner, of Mobile, Ala.

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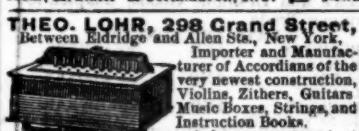
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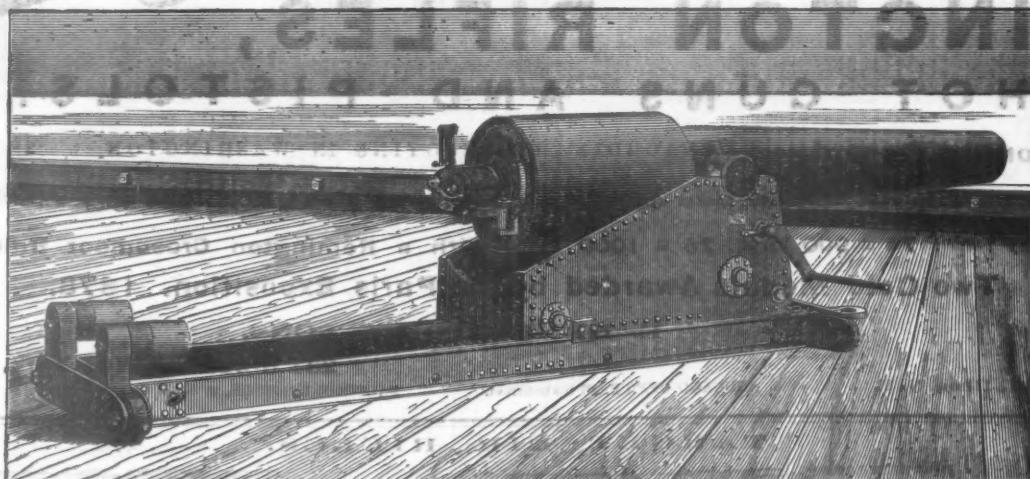
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